



Joshua Nkomo at London's Heathrow Airport on Sunday.

## Nkomo, in London, Seeks Assurance Of Safety at Home

By Peter Osnos  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The Zimbabwean opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, arrived here Sunday morning, saying he had no desire to become a permanent exile and would return home as soon as he got personal assurances from officials in Zimbabwe that his life would not be endangered.

Mr. Nkomo, who fled to Botswana last Tuesday, was met at Heathrow Airport by British security, police and immigration officers. After a brief conversation, they gave him permission to stay a week. "I don't know how long I will be here," he said later at a news conference, "but I have no intention of staying anywhere but Zimbabwe."

A senior Zimbabwean government official, Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and communications, arrived in London several hours after Mr. Nkomo and urged him to return, asserting that he will be "safe and free if he returns. Not only will he be protected but he will have an opportunity of talking to the leaders," Mr. Shamuyarira said, however, that he had no plans to meet Mr. Nkomo.

Mr. Nkomo said his condition for returning to Zimbabwe was a "face to face" assurance from reliable government officials — not necessarily Prime Minister Robert Mugabe — that his life would not be threatened. Mr. Shamuyarira said no assurances would be given until Mr. Nkomo returned home.

Mr. Nkomo, 65, one of the founding fathers of Zimbabwean nationalism, lived in Britain for several years in the 1960s before returning to southern Africa to join the civil war against the white-ruled Rhodesian government. Since the country gained independence in 1980, he has gradually fallen out with Mr. Mugabe.

"I left home last week in very unbecoming circumstances," Mr. Nkomo said of the decision to abandon his house and family in Bulawayo on Tuesday, three days after government troops raided the premises, shooting his driver and another man. "It was then that I realized my life was in danger. I could not do much in my grave."

For several months, Mr. Mugabe's forces have been conducting sweeps throughout Matabeleland — where Mr. Nkomo's party and the Ndebele tribe are centered — ostensibly searching for "dissidents" seeking to undermine the government. Reports of rampant killings by the government troops have been denied by Mr. Mugabe, who also asserted that he had no reason to order Mr. Nkomo killed.

Mr. Nkomo countered Sunday: "That sounds very nice, but his boys almost got me switched off."

Though any excesses of Zimbabwean troops in search of Mr. Nkomo's supporters are not minimized by the British, the latter believe that, whatever remaining leverage they have on Mr. Mugabe will be forfeited if London becomes an active propaganda base for the opposition. That is why Mr. Nkomo was given a short-term visa, which will be extended only if he agrees to refrain from political activity.

**Call for Probe Renewed**  
The Anglican bishop of Matabeleland, Robert Mercer, renewed Sunday his call for an investigation into allegations that government troops had committed atrocities against civilians in Matabeleland. The Associated Press reported from Harare, Zimbabwe, citing the state-controlled Sunday Mail newspaper.

On Saturday night, Mr. Mugabe said after returning to Harare from the nonaligned nations' summit conference in New Delhi that the government would look into allegations of atrocities. He also said Mr. Nkomo was welcome to return to Zimbabwe and would be safe there.

United States' chief diplomat, Mr. Shultz brushed off a spate of criticism arising from several uncharacteristically blunt and combative remarks he has made in recent weeks. "I don't feel that I've changed," he said in reference to speculation that there is a "new Shultz" whose manner and views resemble those of his predecessor, Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Discussing his most controversial statement, about "churchmen who want to see Soviet influence in El Salvador improved," Mr. Shultz implied that he would have invoked the congressional privilege of revising his remarks.

## French Socialists Recoup in Vote

### 9 Ministers Are Elected to Municipal Positions

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Socialist candidates scored important victories in the second round of France's municipal elections Sunday with at least nine cabinet members elected to local office.

Among the winners were Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy in Lille, Interior Minister Gaston Defferre in Marseilles and Finance Minister Jacques Delors in Clichy, a Paris suburb.

Mr. Mauroy turned the vote "an exceptional rebound" for the left after the sweeping gains scored by center-right candidates in the first round March 6. He emphasized that the government's policies would be continued.

In a record turnout that followed calls for mobilization of the left by Socialist and Communist leaders, leftist candidates either won or kept control of a majority of the nation's 220 largest cities, including Angers, Lille, Marseilles and Rennes. But Saint-Etienne, Nîmes and Saumur were lost.

Leftist candidates were expected to wind up losing a total of 35 to 40 cities and towns with populations of more than 30,000 inhabitants, according to early computer projections by French news organizations. Leftist candidates lost 16 large cities in the first round. The projections showed the left capturing just over 50 percent of the total popular vote in 67 of the largest cities.

Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, said that the center-right victories of March 6 were "not confirmed" in the run-

offs, but he added that the government should not ignore what he termed "a warning" about national policies reflected in the first-round voting.

Besides Mr. Mauroy, Mr. Defferre and Mr. Delors, the cabinet members elected, according to early results, were Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement, Social Affairs Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson, Energy Minister Edmond Hervé, Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Daniel Benoit, secretary of state for social affairs.

Of 10 ministers who faced runoffs, only Family Affairs Minister Georgina Dufoux lost. Seventeen ministers were elected and seven defeated in the first round.

Jacques Chirac scored an overwhelming victory as mayor of Paris by winning control of all the city's 20 districts for his party, the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic, and its allies. He had won 18 of the districts in the first round.

Mr. Chirac's standing as a leader of the national opposition was enhanced by his victory in Paris. He termed the national results "globally positive" for opposition parties in the first round March 6, with 28.3 million voters participating, center-right candidates scored sweeping victories, gaining 50.89 percent of the vote and control of 16 large cities, including Avignon, Brest, Grenoble, Nantes and Reims.

Socialist and Communist candidates gained 39.75 percent of the vote, while other groups, including environmentalists, got 9.35 percent.

Mr. Jospin, who lost his seat in

Paris, urged voters to stop what he termed a conservative wave that he said "is difficult to brake once it gets going."

Defeated candidates, political strategists and analysts cited a wide range of reasons for the leftist defeats in the first round. Among them were frustration and annoyance with Socialist policies at the national level, notably the government's modest success in reducing inflation and unemployment.

There also were fears over growing insecurity and violence in large urban areas. Local issues and personalities also played important roles in defeating candidates, along with high voter abstention rates in areas that were considerably higher than the national average of 21.6 percent.

At the beginning of the campaign, the Socialists estimated that the left would lose about 15 large cities of the total 61 gained from the center right in sweeping victories in the 1977 municipal elections.

The campaign during the past week was marked by heated, often acrimonious debate between the leading candidates and by a few dramatic incidents. One of these

was the jostling of Mr. Mauroy during a visit Tuesday to an agricultural exhibit in Paris as rightist opponents in the crowd shouted for his resignation.

In Marseilles, Mr. Defferre alleged that rightist activists were behind the mysterious explosion of a car in which two men were killed, apparently as they were preparing an attack on a synagogue.

By Thursday, the Socialists had toned down their campaign as speculation grew inside France and abroad that the race would be decided during the weekend and that President Francois Mitterrand planned changes in his cabinet early this week.

A Finance Ministry spokesman denied Sunday a French radio report that European Community finance ministers might meet in Brussels during the evening after the polls closed to determine possible changes of currencies in the European Monetary System.

The franc was under heavy attack throughout last week and was defended by the Bank of France as senior West German officials in Bonn repeated French demands that a major realignment of EMS currencies was imminent.



Pierre Mauroy



Gaston Defferre

The most difficult and intriguing question facing France on Monday, political observers said, was this: How will President Mitterrand react and act once he has reflected on the second-round results?

Throughout the campaign, the French leader maintained what an observer termed a "De Gaulle, marble-like" silence, avoiding public statements. But observers said the results would probably reinforce Mr. Mitterrand's commitment to present policies.

In light of returns showing victories, particularly for Mr. Mauroy, the chances of his leaving the government dimmed considerably, according to political observers.

The purpose of the elections was to choose 496,817 municipal councilors in 36,433 cities, towns and villages for six-year terms. The municipal councils elect the mayors.

The second round was held in just over 92,000 municipalities where no party won an absolute majority in the first round.

## Kohl Indicates He Will Be Amiable, But Not Docile, Partner of U.S.

By Jim Hoagland  
Washington Post Service

BONN — Helmut Kohl can smoke his pipe again. For eight wearying weeks on a campaign trail dotted with drafty convention halls and factory entrances, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor of West Germany left his tobacco at home rather than risk weakening his rumbly voice by smoking.

Now a smiling, confident Mr. Kohl greets a visitor to his office with pipe in hand and a prediction that U.S.-German relations are about to show a dramatic improvement.

American praise for Mr. Kohl's strong victory over the Social Democrats on March 6 suggests that Washington also expects a new era of sustained good feeling.

Mr. Kohl's tone and answers in a 90-minute conversation indicate that he will be amiable where his predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, was abrasive. Mr. Kohl will be general, vague even, on points of disagreement that Mr. Schmidt sought to make very specific. Unlike Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Kohl will be prepared to go along to get along, his advisers say.

But the conversation also left the impression that Mr. Kohl's amiable, rumbly manner is a cloak for a steel-hard determination and an instinct for political survival that his rivals in West German politics

have disastrously underestimated over a decade.

For all the outward warmth and optimism generated by Mr. Kohl's impressive victory on a platform of support for deployment of U.S. missile in West Germany, he is unlikely to be a docile partner for the Reagan administration when West German and European interests collide with American design.

Early tests that could cool the initial warm glow include the missiles' issue, continuing U.S. sanctions against Poland, East-West trade and finance and protectionist measures in world trade.

"Kohl has the confidence of

Washington, and he can perhaps persuade Reagan to protect American interests in a way that also protects European interests," one of the chancellor's political associates said. "And Kohl will try to get more understanding from Reagan that the Soviets also have interests that have to be taken into account."

Mr. Kohl is enthusiastic about his plan to explain the Old World to Washington. He will be delivering a message of optimism and regeneration in a West Germany that will be reminded of the large role



Helmut Kohl

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Chancellor Urges U.S. to Propose Interim Agreement on Missiles

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BONN — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl says the time has come for the Reagan administration to offer a proposal for an interim agreement that could break the deadlock at the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Kohl also insists that the convincing victory of West Germany's conservatives on March 6 in national elections that featured debate on the planned deployment of U.S. missiles here does not lessen the need for immediate progress at Geneva.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Sunday that the United States might accept an interim agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, but only if it leads to the "zero option" proposed by President Ronald Reagan. United Press International reported from Washington.

In response to suggestions from allied leaders that Mr. Reagan accept something short of the zero option as an interim agreement, Mr. Weinberger said on a television interview program, "Our wor-

ry is: What is the inducement to the Soviets to come back to the table if they get an interim agreement that satisfies all of their needs and none of ours?"

In his first extended interview since the election, Mr. Kohl said West Germany's Christian Democrats retain control in a state election, Page 2.

Friday that despite his determination to improve West Germany's relations with the Reagan administration, his government would continue to seek reduced tensions with the Soviet Union.

"We do want disarmament and détente," Mr. Kohl said, adding that for all Germans, the East-West conflict "is a division cutting right through people's lives."

Asked if the Reagan administration should now drop its zero option plan and undertake a new initiative in the Geneva arms talks, Mr. Kohl replied that "it certainly is the time for new proposals, but this does not mean we would have to give up the zero solution as an ultimate objective."

Mr. Kohl said his victory at the polls "demonstrated that in our

country there is a clear majority in favor of (NATO's) dual-track decision" to deploy modern nuclear missiles later this year if the arms negotiations fail to achieve an agreement.

Mr. Kohl also said he intended to use his four-year mandate as chancellor to invigorate West Germany's economy and push hard for new momentum toward European political unity while reviving a climate of warmth and trust with the United States.

His comments on arms control came amid authoritative reports here that debate was intensifying in Washington on the timing and content of a new U.S. proposal.

During his tour of European capitals last month, Vice President George Bush reportedly was told by European leaders that they desired an interim solution that would permit low deployment levels of Soviet and American missiles if the zero option arrangement could not be achieved this year.

**Dutch Official to U.S.**

The Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, is to arrive in Washington on Monday for talks on deploying U.S. missiles, United Press International reported.

## Shultz, in Interview, Presses Jordan on Talks

By Don Oberdorfer  
and John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz says "I think it's time" for King Hussein of Jordan to decide whether he is willing to enter the expanded talks with Israel proposed in President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative last Sept. 1.

Midway through March is a time that often has been described as crucial for King Hussein's decision. Mr. Shultz said Saturday, "Basically, I think it's time to move. I don't want to set a deadline or anything like that, but I think there has been a great deal of discussion. I don't know that there are more facts to be found."

Mr. Shultz spoke in an interview with The Washington Post as he entered a weekend of discussions with the foreign ministers of Israel and Lebanon, Yitzhak Shamir and Elie Salem, on a related aspect of the tangled Middle East dispute.

These are the negotiations on withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon. The secretary said there have been no prearranged deals that guarantee progress in the talks here, and he cautiously declined to project U.S. expectations.

United States' chief diplomat, Mr. Shultz brushed off a spate of criticism arising from several uncharacteristically blunt and combative remarks he has made in recent weeks. "I don't feel that I've changed," he said in reference to speculation that there is a "new Shultz" whose manner and views resemble those of his predecessor, Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Discussing his most controversial statement, about "churchmen who want to see Soviet influence in El Salvador improved," Mr. Shultz implied that he would have invoked the congressional privilege of revising his remarks.

He acknowledged, however, that there were differences over "the ways and means to achieve these goals."

According to U.S. officials who participated in the session, Mr. Shamir provided an in-depth justification of Israel's negotiating positions in both the political and security aspects of the Lebanese negotiations.

There were no surprises," a State Department official said. Although Israeli officials had said that Mr. Shamir is coming to Washington with "new ideas," the State Department official said that the purpose of the mission seemed to be to try to convince the U.S.

government at the highest levels of Israel's good will and its rationale for the positions it has taken in the two and a half months of talks with Lebanon.

**No 3-Way Meeting Set**  
Hedrick Smith of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

The presence in Washington of high-level delegations from Israel and Lebanon has raised questions about whether Mr. Shultz was seeking to arrange a meeting of Lebanese and Israeli ministers to try to achieve a negotiating breakthrough. Well-placed administration officials, however, denied there were such plans.

A State Department official said

He said he had not intended to say that churchmen are purposefully trying to increase Soviet influence. The point he was trying to make, Mr. Shultz continued, is that the Soviet Union "is not notable for its tolerance for freedom of worship" and that an extension of Soviet influence to places such as El Salvador "is basically antithetical to our values and those of the church."

Casualty dressed for a Saturday in the office, Mr. Shultz seemed notably less relaxed than when he took over last July. Asked if he is happy in his job, he responded: "I didn't come here to be happy."

He said he had "a wonderful job" and "a great life" as president of Bechtel Corp., the construction giant, but responded to Mr. Reagan's call because "It's a privilege to be in this job. It is one of those things where you have at least some chance to make an impact."

The Lebanon talks at the State Department represent the high-water mark of Mr. Shultz's personal involvement in Middle East diplomacy. He admitted to feelings of frustration about the slow pace of the Lebanon negotiations since a visit here by Mr. Shamir last Octo-

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Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and Secretary of State George P. Shultz met Sunday in Washington to discuss the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.



## Weinberger Says Salvador Conflict Has Global Implications for U.S.

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger cast El Salvador's civil war Sunday in terms of global competition between the United States and Soviet Union, saying a communist victory could pressure the United States to pull out of Europe and Asia to defend its southern borders.

Mr. Weinberger, on a television interview program, also said "there is no question" that with the additional \$110 million in U.S. military aid President Ronald Reagan proposed last week, the Salvadoran Army "can prevail" over the Marxist guerrillas and "we'll all be a lot safer than having another communist foothold such as Cuba right on the mainland."

Mr. Weinberger suggested several times Sunday that the civil war posed a threat to the southern borders of the United States. "The simple fact is the El Salvadorans have chosen a government and it is certainly very much against our interests to allow that freely chosen government to be subverted and turned into another very repressive regime that would be then much more in a position to make that kind of communist gain further north up toward Mexico and toward our own borders," he said.

"Bear in mind what their purpose is," Mr. Weinberger said. "Their purpose is, as we see it, to attack the United States in this way, this incremental way, from the south knowing that as they get closer that would mean that they would have to — or would at least have strong pressures formed — to pull ourselves out of Europe, and out of Japan and Korea, and establish some sort of a Fortress America concept, which would serve the Soviet purposes very well globally."

Even as he cast the threat in such terms, however, Mr. Weinberger ruled out more direct participation by the United States in the Salvadoran conflict. "What is essential is to solve this matter at the lowest possible level of participation and

conflict by the United States," he said.

### Salvadoran Military Plans

Lydia Chavez, of The New York Times reported earlier from San Salvador.

El Salvador's armed forces, prodded by the Reagan administration, are planning a major drive to destroy guerrilla base camps and to separate civilians from the guerrillas, according to Salvadoran and U.S. officials.

The operation, they say, will begin with a major military sweep through the rich agricultural provinces of San Vicente and Usulután, the two provinces where the guerrillas have recently been most active. The military campaign is to be followed by a rigorous economic redevelopment program to prove that the "army is part of the solution, not part of the problem," according to an official close to the planning.

The Salvadoran and U.S. officials said they believed such a campaign offered El Salvador the best chance to regain the upper hand in a military situation that has deteriorated since October.

Some officials, however, said the plan is risky. They said it would be difficult for the armed forces to concentrate on one region without other provinces becoming vulnerable to guerrilla attack. In addition, separating civilians from the insurgents would be difficult at best and could result in an increase in human rights abuses.

Alvaro Alfredo Magaña, the provisional president, said, "We have come to the conclusion that the best possibility we have for a total recovery of these areas is to have the army stay and guarantee a reasonable climate and at the same time start these programs."

"It is very difficult to find a solution to our problems if we continue to fight this war in the way we have fought it in the past," he added.

The first phase of the campaign, a military sweep and consolidation of the paramilitary forces, will begin in the next couple of months and will take more than a third of

the country's 22,400-member army.

The U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development will provide both aid and manpower for the campaign's second phase, the economic redevelopment program, which is to provide medical care, rebuild schools and bridges and create jobs. The military and economic aid levels proposed by President Reagan last week are viewed as crucial to the operation.

The Salvadoran and U.S. officials said the combined military-economic action strategy is similar to the pacification program in Vietnam.

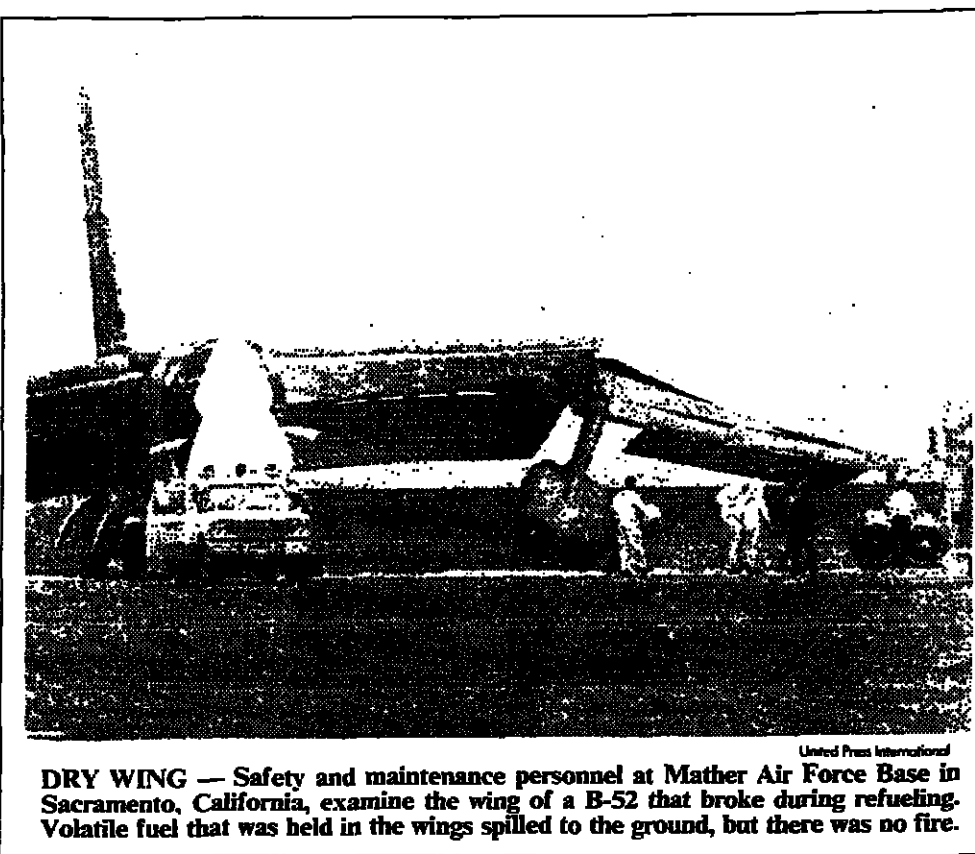
"I don't know much about Vietnam," said Deane R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador. "But it seems to me that the doctrine or philosophy of how you deal with these insurgencies is applicable with some variations elsewhere. The proper question is, 'Did the basic concept make sense?'"

A crucial aspect of the program that has not been fully worked out involves the country's civil defense forces, which will eventually be responsible for the region's security. In the past, those forces, who are appointed by local commanders, have been involved in many cases of desertion and human rights abuses.

U.S. officials want the civilian population to choose the civil defense force, but the Salvadorans resist this idea.

Usulután and San Vicente, in which 13 percent of the country's population lives, were chosen because of their agricultural importance. In addition, two bridges that cross the Rio Lempa between the two provinces link eastern El Salvador to the heartland of the country.

Moreover, the southern part of Usulután and northern region of San Vicente are guerrilla strongholds. Their bases in these areas are used by patrols that disrupt traffic on the nation's two main highways and destroy crops. In addition, they are used to pass supplies arriving on the Pacific coast to northern El Salvador.



## U.S. Said to Ask Russia for Talks On Verification of Nuclear Tests

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has asked the Soviet Union to open formal talks on adding on-site verification provisions to an eight-year-old underground nuclear test ban treaty, according to informed government sources.

The proposal was made Feb. 17. Although the State Department sent a follow-up inquiry last Monday, no response had been received by Saturday, according to these sources.

"We had expected some form of a reply by now," one American official said. The administration is seeking an indication of how flexible the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, will be on arms control matters.

Sources on Capitol Hill, in the State Department and inside the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency voiced concern that failure of the Russians to respond might eventually lead to a resumption of unlimited underground testing.

The Threshold Test Ban Treaty, signed in 1974, limited both sides to tests of 150 kilotons or less. The United States and the Soviet Union say they have been abiding by the treaty since 1976, even though it has not been ratified.

A refusal by Moscow to reopen discussions, sources said, could lead to renunciation of the pact by either side and a resumption of testing of new generations of high-yield nuclear weapons. That possibility had been raised and set aside during interagency consideration of the administration's plan, according to sources.

The U.S. proposal, which called for technicians from both countries to examine a new U.S. plan for on-site inspections, was delivered to a

Soviet diplomat in Washington. Soviet Embassy officials last week refused to comment on the matter. The treaty originally was signed by Richard M. Nixon, then president, but has never officially gone into effect because neither his nor subsequent administrations have pushed for ratification by the U.S. Senate.

The treaty contains no provisions authorizing on-site verification of the explosive power of tests. Until recently, American administrations were satisfied that existing seismic and satellite systems could determine satisfactorily whether the Soviet Union had cheated on the limit.

Last July, President Ronald Reagan decided not to resume talks among the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, the next step in controlling nuclear tests. Instead, it was announced that the United States would seek revision of the threshold treaty because of allegations that the Soviet Union had recently exceeded the limit on some tests.

U.S. government officials were deeply divided over the move to reopen the threshold treaty.

Officials at the Department of Energy, which builds and tests nuclear weapons, came out for ratification of the existing agreement. They said that, even if the Soviet Union was exceeding the 150-kiloton limit by 100 percent, it made no militarily significant difference, because a 300-kiloton test would not reveal any more information about how a megaton weapon would work than would a smaller test. Megaton weapons, those with the power of more than 1 million tons of TNT, are of prime concern to military strategists.

Another group, primarily in the Department of Energy and the nuclear weapons laboratories, fears the Soviet Union will accept the proposal with the result that "Russians would be crawling all over the Nevada test site," as one weapons builder put it recently.

The position that eventually won was promoted primarily by the Defense Department. It argued that, if the Russians cannot be persuaded to adopt the on-site verification proposals, "more intrusive ones needed for other treaties could never be obtained," in the words of one Pentagon official.

A month ago, the Soviet delegate to the disarmament conference in Geneva proposed a system of on-site inspections for a future treaty banning all nuclear testing. But this formula provided that signatories could demand on-site inspections if they suspected the ban had been violated and could take the complaint to the UN Security Council if their requests were not honored.

But the new U.S. plan would provide for technicians of either side to be present at tests of 75 kilotons or more. That figure was chosen, according to sources, because some scientists say that current measurements are up to 100 percent inaccurate in establishing the explosive power of such tests.

According to sources, the United States plans to use a portable electronic unit, developed by the Los Alamos National Laboratory to measure the size of explosions.

Some weapons builders argued that the Soviet Union would not have a similar device and would attempt to use a more intrusive method in monitoring the U.S. tests. One scientist said the Russians "have always wanted to get a look inside one of our weapons tests."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Hussein to Head Arab League Visit

LONDON (AP) — The Foreign Office said Sunday that King Hussein of Jordan is to lead an Arab League delegation on its planned visit to London, which begins Friday after months of delay due to British objections to participation by the PLO.

Hussein, who had lunch with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing St. office during a private visit here three weeks ago, was replacing King Hassan II of Morocco as the delegation's leader, a Foreign Office spokesman said. He declined to say why the change had been made. But Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said "reports reaching London suggest that King Hassan is 'indisposed'." It did not elaborate.

The Arab League originally proposed sending its delegation to Britain last fall as part of a tour of world capitals designed to promote the league's proposals for peace in the Middle East. But Mrs. Thatcher refused to see the delegation because it was to include a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

### China's Inclusion in Talks Sought

TOKYO (Reuters) — A senior Soviet official said in an interview published Sunday that China should be included in any negotiations to restrict the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the Far East.

Georgi Arbatov, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, said in an article in the mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun that the proposal by Leonid I. Brezhnev to start talks with the United States on the missiles was still valid.

The article said that, in suggesting that Beijing should take part in the talks, Mr. Arbatov apparently had in mind U.S. plans to base F-16 fighter-bombers in northern Japan and to equip the U.S. Seventh Fleet with cruise missiles, as well as China's development of nuclear missiles.

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Prime Minister Fawzi el-Mohammed said Sunday that the Egyptian cabinet was reshuffled Sunday after the resignation of several ministers accused by a special court of complicity in a fraud scandal alleged to have been masterminded by Esmat Sadat, brother of Anwar Sadat, the late president.

The new minister of industry is Mohammed Sayed al-Ghoni and the Supply Ministry went to Nagi Shatta. The new post of minister for local government went to Sa'ad Mamoun, now governor of Cairo.

### Gdansk Protest Ends Peacefully

GDANSK, Poland (Reuters) — About 1,500 Poles dispersed peacefully after gathering under the Lenin shipyard here and singing patriotic songs in a brief demonstration marking 15 months since martial law ended the life of the Solidarity free trade union.

Police vans ordered them to move on and several hundred protesters in riot gear surrounded the area. The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, watched the demonstration and the police action Saturday from a back yard nearby.

The demonstrators had assembled around a giant monument of steel crosses, which commemorates workers killed in food price riots in the Baltic port in December 1970. The shipyard was the birthplace of Solidarity, which was suspended when martial law was imposed Dec. 13, 1981, and dissolved last October.

### Afghanistan Jails French Doctor

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Philippe Augoyard, a French doctor captured with Afghan rebels, has been jailed for eight years after being convicted of spying, twice entering Afghanistan illegally and helping rebels, Radio Kabul said.

Dr. Augoyard, 29, was captured in January during an offensive by Soviet and Afghan government troops against guerrilla positions in Logar province, a rebel stronghold adjoining Kabul. A Paris-based organization, Aide Médicale Internationale, has said he was on a humanitarian medical mission.

Radio Kabul, monitored Saturday in Islamabad, claimed he admitted all charges, including photographing and collecting information about Logar. It said he regretted supporting the rebels and now realized they were involved only in inhumane and anti-progressive actions. "He himself witnessed in Logar province how a bus loaded with women, women and children was blown up by a rebel mine, killing all aboard," the radio said.

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Georgi Arbatov

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt's cabinet was reshuffled Sunday after the resignation of several ministers accused by a special court of complicity in a fraud scandal alleged to have been masterminded by Esmat Sadat, brother of Anwar Sadat, the late president.

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## Shamir Outlines Stand On Lebanon Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

"There's nothing conceived of that sort, but I can't rule it out."

A White House official said the administration was not seeking to "pull off a mini-Camp David," referring to President Jimmy Carter's negotiating sessions with the leaders of Israel and Egypt in 1978 that led to the peace treaty between those two countries.

The sessions, which got under way Saturday with talks between the U.S. secretary of state and Foreign Minister Elie Salem of Lebanon, were unusual in that Mr. Shamir put himself in a more central and assertive personal diplomatic role than previously.

Although he met separately last October with Mr. Shamir and Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, when each visited Washington, this is the first time he has engaged in quick sequential talks with high-level representatives of both countries.

The effect of his direct involvement in the diplomacy was to increase the pressure on both sides to achieve some breakthrough, though U.S. officials portrayed the present effort in modest terms to avoid raising expectations.

Officials said Mr. Shamir had invited Mr. Salem to come here during Mr. Shamir's visit and met with him Saturday afternoon to obtain a complete reading on the Lebanese position before his sessions with Mr. Shamir. But diplomatic observers suggested Mr. Shamir might

want to sound out the Lebanese on possible compromise proposals.

State Department officials cautioned, however, that Mr. Shamir was not about to take on a major negotiating role, as Henry A. Kissinger had done in previous Middle East diplomacy and as some members of Congress have urged. Rather, officials said, Mr. Shamir will be looking for new flexibility, but will leave it to President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, to pursue the negotiations.

"These meetings are not designed to lead to tripartite talks and not designed to lead to proximity talks, where we would be running back and forth between the two delegations and trying to negotiate their differences," a State Department official said. "We're not expecting a breakthrough. We'll try to lay the groundwork for Habib and Draper to go back to the region."

The U.S. expectation is that Mr. Shamir will want to deal not only with the Lebanese issue but with the involvement of Soviet troops in Lebanon, which the president and his advisers see as a stumbling block to broader Middle East peace negotiations on Palestinian self-rule and the future of the West Bank.

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## U.S. Arms Negotiators Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

not interested in reaching arms control agreements.

The characterizations in the memo, if they are as reported, could also damage U.S. credibility among allies in Western Europe who want an arms agreement and could be used by the Soviets as propaganda.

The memo also could add to the image of disarray that was created by the abrupt firing in January of the head of the Arms Control and Development Agency, Eugene V. Rostow, and the surprise appointment of Mr. Adelstein, whose nomination was sent to the Senate floor by the Foreign Relations Committee with an unfavorable recommendation.

Senate sources say it could deepen the difficulties that Mr. Adelstein faces in trying to win Senate confirmation. While Mr. Adelstein did not act on the memo, he was asked about possible purges of the arms control agency during testimony before the Senate committee.

The Social Democrats, who suffered a major reversal in the national election last Sunday, improved on their 41.7 percent of the northern vote in 1979, taking a 43.7 percent of the poll and winning 34 seats. But the party failed to score an upset that would have boosted its morale across the nation.

Both big parties had campaigned hard in Schleswig-Holstein. Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democrats' defeated chancellor candidate, had appealed to the 1.9 million voters in West Germany's northernmost state to make it "an island of liberalism and progress in a black sea" — an allusion to surrounding Christian Democratic state governments.

But, confronted with an unemployment level of 12.3 percent, people appeared to have voted for continuity under the pro-business Christian Democrats, who have promised to bring about an economic improvement.

The big loser in the Schleswig-Holstein election was the Free Democratic Party of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, which tumbled from 5.7 percent of the vote in 1979 to a negligible 2.2 percent.

Though in Bonn they are coalition partners with the Christian Democrats, the Free Democrats in Schleswig-Holstein had promised during the state campaign to form a government there with the Social Democrats. But their poor showing excluded them altogether from parliament.

Since June, the party has also

been shut out of state legislatures in Hamburg, Hesse, Bavaria and Rhineland-Palatinate.

The party now holds seats in only five of West Germany's 11 state legislatures, including West Berlin, and in the general election it polled its worst score since 1969, winning only 6.9 percent of the popular vote.

The anti-nuclear Greens, which slipped into the Bundestag last Sunday with 5.6 percent of the national vote, were excluded from the Schleswig-Holstein legislature, polling a projected 3.6 percent there. Since October, the Greens have been eliminated from state legislatures in Bavaria and Rhineland-Palatinate, and in Hamburg three months ago they showed a less.

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# 'Populists' in U.S. Are Canvassing Door to Door

Citizen Action Promotes a Liberal Voice Among Low-Income and Blue-Collar Families

By Larry Green  
and Joanna Brown

FOREST PARK, Ohio — Her face reddened by the evening chill, Sue Collins crosses lawns covered with ankle deep snow. She goes from house to house, displaying a crowded clipboard to the first adult who comes to each door.

A few blocks away, Dave Cochran also walks from porch to porch, holding a clipboard full of petitions, articles, newsletters, an identification card and folded personal checks. Each time a door opens he holds it out, as a waiter holds a tray.

They are paid workers in an aggressive grass-roots political organizing campaign under way in the United States. It is an energetic attempt to create a new major liberal force in American politics.

The organizers, linked by a national federation called Citizen Action, are trying to forge a political voice — but not a new political party — for blue collar and moderate-income families. Campaign leaders generally call themselves "progressives" and sometimes "populists," and they believe that there is a broad constituency that neither major political party now hears or serves.

Every weekday night hundreds of workers go door to door through this Cincinnati suburb and scores of cities from Stamford, Connecticut, to Portland, Oregon, seeking support and contributions. A survey of individual state organizations indicates that on some nights

up to 60,000 homes in more than a dozen states are canvassed. Last year, according to Citizen Action's national office, 12 million households were contacted and contributions totaled \$12 million. The federation regards that effort as a liberal response to the highly successful direct-mail campaigns of the New Right. Citizen Action hopes to contact 15 million households this year and 20 million in 1984.

"We want to make it possible for the concerns of an overwhelming majority of Americans to be felt in economic and political decision making," said Ira Arlook, a founder and executive director of Citizen Action. "We are people who believe that American political democracy is being severely threatened by very concentrated economic

power in the hands of giant corporations."

While the New Right often focuses on issues such as school prayer and abortion, Citizen Action focuses on bread-and-butter concerns, such as high utility rates, plant closings, foreclosures on farm and home mortgages, toxic substances in the work place and the disposal of hazardous waste.

Conservatives are also now conducting grass-roots organizing campaigns. Mr. Arlook thinks that those efforts are aimed mainly at middle-income households, while Citizen Action, he said, "is trying to unify low- and middle-income whites, blacks and Hispanics."

Headquartered in Cleveland, Citizen Action uses a related Chicago-based political assistance project, which helped in 122 local

and state races last November, including six U.S. Senate campaigns and 27 congressional races. Of those, a total of 86 candidates won office, including 21 members of Congress.

Citizen Action is trying to apply the theories and philosophy of Saul Alinsky, a radical community organizer, on a national level. Mr. Alinsky believed that blue-collar workers and those with moderate incomes could counter the influence that wealth gave big business by organizing large neighborhood groups.

Mr. Alinsky's techniques were tried at the state level in the 1970s to challenge business influence in legislatures and regulatory agencies. Some of the organizations involved then were among those forming Citizen Action.

Citizen Action leaders also come from the civil rights, anti-war, consumer and feminist movements. And they come from labor organizations such as the machinists' union and the United Auto Workers, and from senior citizen, church and environmental groups.

Citizen Action became a federation in 1978, when 150 leaders of organizations in five states met in a Chicago hotel. All the groups had formed independently during the 1970s.

It has since added five more states and is established in the Northeast and Midwest. Organizing in 10 other states will give the federation a presence in the North and along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to New Hampshire. By mid-1984, Mr. Arlook said, he hopes to have organizations in 25 states.

Already, Citizen Action is at work in politically important states, including Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Citizen Action groups are beginning to organize in other key states, including Maryland, New York, New Jersey and Florida.

Later this year, the organization will expand its lobbying efforts from city councils and state legislatures to Congress with its first office in Washington.

Every group in the federation focuses on some issues with national constituencies — the economy, utility rates, natural gas decontrol, toxic substances and hazardous waste — but many issues are unique to the states and cities where Citizen Action groups are established. For example, Virginia Action helped win an extension of a uranium mining moratorium in that state. The Ohio Public Interest Campaign's Cincinnati office helped lead a successful campaign for city legislation that gave workers the right to know what dangerous chemicals they were working with.



The Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, right, the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, at an Atlanta airport where black leaders discussed strategy for 1984 elections.

## U.S. Black Leaders Vow to Defeat Reagan, but Field No Candidate

By Lee May

Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA — Black political leaders have ended a strategy session vowing to defeat President Ronald Reagan in 1984 and "elect a successor committed to redressing historic wrongs."

The group, which included politicians and civil rights activists from around the United States, failed to decide Saturday whether to support a black presidential candidate.

But some of the meeting's participants said they believed that the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the civil rights leader, would emerge as what they called "the people's candidate" if he wanted the role, regardless of what the group decided.

The Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and spokesman for the group, said that the meeting, which lasted about eight hours and was closed to the press, had resulted in the following commitments:

- To increase black voter registration. The heavy black turnout of recently registered voters in the Chicago mayoral primary Feb. 22 helped Representative Harold Washington of Illinois win the Democratic spot on the ballot.

- To "insure full black participation in the presidential selection process," leaving open the option of running a black in state primaries.

- To develop "a people's agenda" for the 1984 elections, addressing

issues such as jobs, housing and the rebuilding of decaying cities.

The belief that those concerns are being ignored by candidates gave impetus to the meeting, which was one in a series. "The actions of the Reagan administration and the silence of his announced opposition on issues of importance to black Americans made this meeting inevitable," Mr. Lowery said.

He said that the group would work to defeat Mr. Reagan, should he run, "and elect a successor committed to redressing historic wrongs, setting human needs first... and reversing the erosion of our civil rights."

The meeting's participants, who included several mayors, congressmen and national personalities, such as Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King, have been divided on the question of whether to run a black presidential candidate.

For instance, while some favor such a move, Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta has indicated that he intends to support a white, mainstream candidate. Mr. Young will announce his choice in "about a month," an aide said. Some saw it as a victory for Mr. Young that the group did not announce its support for a black candidate.

However, an official who attended the long and often spirited session contended that Mr. Young's view would not necessarily prevail in the long run.

The official, who requested anonymity, is from a Midwestern city. He said that during the meeting the

name of Mr. Jackson — whom Mr. Young has specifically said he would not endorse — was raised repeatedly. Mr. Jackson, who is from Chicago, did not attend the strategy session.

But "you don't have a meeting like this without dealing with the influence of Jesse Jackson," the official said.

The group has said that it will hold at least one more strategy session — this one in April, somewhere in the Midwest.

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## U.S. Widens Polygraph's Use in Leaks

Security Employees Lose Right of Refusal

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has acted to prevent leaks of classified government information by issuing an executive order requiring every federal employee with a security clearance to sign a nondisclosure pledge and submit to polygraph tests if asked.

The new order applies to hundreds of thousands of U.S. government workers. Until now, federal employees, with the exception of those in the CIA, the National Security Agency and certain sections of the Justice and Defense departments, have had the right to refuse to submit to polygraph tests without their refusal being held against them or included in their personnel files.

Under the new order, all federal employees who have access to classified material "may be required to submit to polygraph examinations, when appropriate, in the course of investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information." The order warns that an employee who refuses to take a polygraph test may be subject to "adverse consequences."

John Shattuck of the American Civil Liberties Union called the change a "very sweeping new authority to curtail freedom of information, an effort to put a substantial straitjacket on the press's treatment of information the administration claims relates to national security, and to use the most sweeping and intrusive investigatory technique in this area — a mandatory polygraph test."

Because they are not always considered to be reliable, polygraph tests are not allowed as evidence in federal courts.

The new order also requires federal departments and agencies to adopt "appropriate policies" on contact between the news media and government employees, "to reduce the opportunity for negligent or deliberate disclosures of classified information." The policies will be left up to each agency.

The executive order provides that employees who refuse to cooperate in investigations of leaks be subject to mandatory punishment, ranging from denial of future access to classified information to dismissal.

## U.S. Struggles to Reduce Surpluses Without Touching Off Trade War

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Under pressure from the farm lobby, the Reagan administration and Congress have been struggling to find some way to sell American grain and dairy surpluses abroad without risking a full-scale trade war with the European Economic Community.

Recent skirmishes have included two "warning shots," as Agriculture Secretary John R. Block calls them, across the Common Market's border.

The speedy passage of special tax legislation for farmers, aimed at persuading more of them to participate in the administration's payment in kind, or PIK, program, and a Senate move to force the dumping of 150,000 tons of surplus dairy products onto the world market.

All sides agree that while programs to reduce production can help a little, the only long-term solution to the surplus problem is to export more, which they also agree will not be easy.

American farmers have been producing larger and larger grain crops and more and more milk while domestic consumption has lagged far behind. Today, if grain farmers cannot export nearly two-thirds of their wheat and at least 40 percent of their corn, these commodities pile up in the storage elevators and their prices stay at levels that yield meager profits at best.

These woes are now compounded by rapidly accelerating competition from such other farm commodity exporting countries as Brazil, Argentina and members of the Common Market, who in the past year have been capturing increasingly larger shares of export markets that American farmers used to consider their own.

The European and South American farmers have been aided in these efforts because of their surplus crops, the current high cost of the American dollar and subsidies that some critics contend are unfair.

The farm organizations are demanding that Mr. Block strike back by increasing direct subsidies on exports of grain and cotton and by creating indirect subsidies on exported broilers and eggs. They also want him to put surplus dairy

### NEWS ANALYSIS

products on the world market at low prices.

He may not have gotten around to these items yet, but the agriculture secretary has not been idle. He has been working to provide a "blended credit" to American millers, who converted it to flour and sold one million tons to Egypt at below-market prices. Most of Egypt's flour has come from France, which has the highest farm subsidies in the Common Market.

Earlier Mr. Block arranged for the sale of wheat to Morocco, another longtime French customer. This he subsidized with what he calls "blended credit." The Agriculture Department guaranteed 80 percent of a private loan for the wheat purchase and gave the Moroccan direct credit for the remaining 20 percent.

Last week he announced a new subsidized credit export package for Iraq, with which that country will buy \$230 million worth of American grains, eggs and oilseed products. Then he disclosed a similar subsidized package for Portugal, providing blended credit for the purchase of \$225 million worth of wheat, feedgrains and oilseeds.

On the home front, the payment-in-kind sign-up period ended Friday. It adopted by the Pentagon — and officers here are confident that it will be — the strategy, called Airland battle, would break dramatically with present doctrine. Since the end of World War II, present doctrine has centered on attrition, or the destruction of enemy resources through superior firepower.

The Command and General Staff College and the Combined Arms Center here are the seedbeds for the new concept, which has the strong support of General Edward C. Meyer, the army chief of staff.

It stresses a bold, flexible offense that would force a battle in depth in which the army and air force would seek to confuse and disrupt rigid Soviet command patterns and use the initiative of junior commanders. The strategy envisages a penetration into rear areas of the opposing forces for attacks on the Soviet second echelon, such as transportation facilities.

Adoption of the new strategy, however, would appear likely to raise serious issues within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The alliance has adopted, primarily on the insistence of the West German government, a strategy of forward defense under which NATO forces in a crisis would deploy in a belt of defensive positions 12 to 25 miles (19 to 40 kilometers) deep running along the frontier between the two Germanys.

Officers here say the Airland strategy could be used not only in Europe but also in the event of war in the Gulf or some other area of the Middle East. They concede that the strategy poses some risks. One is that the ground and air forces might not be able to take control of the battle and exploit enemy weaknesses before being overwhelmed by numerically superior forces.

Forces not involved in second-echelon strikes would be expected to combat forward enemy forces successfully.

Army leaders say the Airland concept takes advantage of evolving technology such as high-speed, jamming-proof digital communications systems, electronic jammers, laser-guided missiles and greater mobility for all ground forces.

Such technology is now under development. But it is expected to be highly expensive and, in its first deployments, susceptible to the mechanical failures that usually appear in new military systems.

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## Aruban Independence Tentatively Set for 1996

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — The governments of the Netherlands, the Dutch Antilles and Aruba, have agreed upon a plan for Aruban independence. The agreement envisions a 10-year "separate status" transition period, beginning Jan. 1, 1986.

Under that formula, which was decided upon at the sixth unscheduled session of a five-day roundtable conference Saturday, the six Caribbean Islands in 1986 would become the Union of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

The union, involving close legislative, legal and economic ties, would be continued after independence, tentatively scheduled for 1996, if found to be workable by a review conference prior to Aruban independence. During the transition period, a majority of both the Aruban and Antillean delegations in the joint parliamentary system would be needed to approve legislation.

The conference included government and opposition leaders from

Aruba and the other islands, and does not require parliamentary ratification.

Aruba is currently an integral part of the Netherlands Antilles, which also includes Curacao and Bonaire — all off the coast of Venezuela — and St. Martin, Saba and St. Eustatius, all about 100 miles (160 kilometers) east of Puerto Rico.

The Antilles, whose major industries are tourism and oil refining, are a self-governing part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, which handles their foreign relations and defense.

The Aruban political leader, Beito Croes, forecast Saturday that after independence, Aruba would seek guarantees of its sovereignty from the United States, Venezuela and the Netherlands. He said he did not envision immediate diplomatic ties with Cuba.

Mr. Croes said the conference "made use of the right of self-determination" in his island's often-rancorous fight for independence from the central Antillean government in Curacao's capital, Willemstad.

He has accused the central government of political and economic domination, and had been seeking looser ties with the other islands than those agreed upon at the conference.

Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands pushed for a pact that would reinforce those ties, to guarantee the stability of all the islands after independence came to Aruba, and ultimately, the other five islands.

The Dutch government is known to be eager to divest itself of all the Caribbean islands, and the financial drain they represent totaling 230 million guilders (\$92 million) last year in administrative and development costs.

## 2 U.S. Teachers Believed Slain on Indonesia Trip

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two English professors from City University who disappeared two months ago during a vacation in Indonesia are believed dead, killed during a robbery, according to the sister of one of the men.

The State Department confirmed Friday that the Indonesian police have arrested five men in connection with the disappearance. John Caulfield, a press officer in the department's Bureau of Consular Affairs in Washington, said that he could not confirm that the two professors were dead.

However, Jean Grazer of Salt Lake City, the sister of Dr. James D. Allen of Kingsborough Community College in Brooklyn, one of the missing professors, said Friday that one of the Indonesians arrested has confessed to murdering the Americans. The other professor is Roy Huss of Queens College.

"My husband said five young Sumatrans attacked them for their money," Mrs. Grazer said.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Pilgrim for Decency

For at least the day he spent in each of the countries on his Central American and Caribbean itinerary, Pope John Paul II focused the common attention on the issue of decency in public life. That was not all he did: He also raised issues of parochial concern, some of them — the role of priests, the attitude toward evangelicals — with plain political implications. But the emphasis on decency dominated the pope's Latin progress.

Except perhaps in democratic Costa Rica and Belize, that emphasis put him in collision with the reigning political authorities, all of whom run more or less unjust and indecent orders. The particulars of the collision constituted the "news" at each stop along the way.

In Sandinist-ruled Nicaragua, the only place where the authorities chose to confront him rather than try to co-opt him or snuggle in under his wing, John Paul stood firm and, by his hosts' choice, ended up sharpening the conflict between church and state and among the divided local Catholics. In Guatemala, he threw his weight to the side of those who have been brutalized by the Rios Montt regime, which had replied to his arrival-ave request to stay the death sentences on six prisoners by

executing them. In El Salvador, where all sides had hoped to take political nourishment from his visit, he gave major though not exclusive reinforcement to the idea of "dialogue" among those now at war with each other.

How many divisions has the pope? Stalin once put the question. The answer is, plenty. That was why the cynical and calculating Stalin asked. The context of his query was the then- and still-live issue of whether Catholic opposition would be mobilized against his designs in postwar Eastern Europe. In the current Central American circumstances, it cannot be doubted that the disintegration of the old authority structures has let loose a great force of moral passion, and that the different political elements are vying to harness and possess it, or to neutralize it.

John Paul is a remarkable pilgrim, one who seems compelled to close with the most difficult and painful tests being experienced by his flock. Each time he leaves Rome he projects an overwhelming sense of the interrelatedness of the spiritual and the political. In Central America he made the prize of peace sweeter and more urgent and necessary to win.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Salvadoran Dialogue?

Not lies but Huckleberry Finn's word, "scurriers," best describes the Reagan administration's tales about the imminent collapse of "our" side in El Salvador's civil war. There was the one about the possibility that the Salvadoran Army would run out of bullets in 30 days. Or the State Department's forecast that Nicaragua's 40,000-strong army might invade El Salvador, presumably without being noticed as it crossed Honduras.

The official analysis goes on in that apocalyptic, simplistic way. Why are the guerrillas doing better? Because they get Soviet arms. What factors can turn the tide of battle? More American aid and advisers (or "trainers," according to the revised standard version).

Congress, distracted and uncertain of the truth even if it disbelieves these tales, may again give President Reagan what he wants — and now he is asking \$110 million for military assistance. No one wants to be blamed for "losing" El Salvador, and when a case is joined in such black-and-red terms, wavers tilt to the president. But let the Reagan administration beware: All its claims will be hostage to the real world of El Salvador.

The claim of an ammunition shortage has already been refuted. Whatever else the Salvadoran Army may lack, it's not bullets. Nor do its officers confirm any seismic shift in the military balance. Although the insurgents took a provincial town for three days, this war is still a stalemate. If the guerrillas have seized the initiative, a very different explanation for their success is offered from the scene. The Times's Drew Middleton reports that Soviet

and Cuban military aid is not a key factor in the insurgent campaign. He finds no such easy parallel with Vietnam. What raises Vietnam memories is the inadequate motivation and leadership of "our" troops. While the guerrillas fight around the clock, it's a 9-to-5 war for Salvadoran officers. And most of the casualties have been civilians.

Americans have been on this slope before and know too well what lies at the bottom: desperate appeals for greater United States involvement. For that there is no significant support in Congress or among the American people, much as all wish to keep El Salvador from yet a new kind of tyranny.

Was policy would find available resources to an attainable goal. Whatever weapons may be needed, they cannot replace motivation and a plausible political strategy. For that the Reagan administration now suggests another election, in December. But who will run it, and who will assure the safety of an opposition whose leaders have been slaughtered? That cannot simply be left to the government of the day, without justifying another leftist boycott and strengthening the extreme right.

There is a better way, urged again by Pope John Paul II. He calls for a "dialogue" between government and opposition — a word that is acceptable to insurgents, and apparently also to some Reagan aides. "Dialogue" can, of course, mean anything. What it should mean is serious talks, then an internationally monitored campaign. Power sharing of some kind could yet resolve what violence cannot.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### About East-West Relations

The victory of the Christian Democrats in the West German elections and the poor showing of the left in local elections in France indicate a trend toward the right in Europe, a trend that will be welcomed in Washington. President Reagan had already begun to relapse into a harsher language — "this evil empire" — in speaking of the Soviet Union.

But it would be a serious mistake for President Reagan to believe that Chancellor Kohl can afford to be much less pressing than Herr Schmidt about arms control talks with the Russians. Nor should he think that Europe's more conservative mood means that the transatlantic gap will close without greater effort on both sides to harmonize their economic and security policies.

It is salutary to be reminded that the voice of Reaganism is not the only American voice on world affairs, especially in dealing with the Soviet Union. Another American voice was heard last week in a sober and realistic speech in London by the former U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance. Mr. Vance suggested seven principles for conducting East-West relations. Of these, the most important was a reminder that in the nuclear age neither of the superpowers can ensure its security at the expense of the other. Their survival depends on achieving a common security. This common interest, indeed necessity, transcends their ideological differences. Yet the implications of this interdependence are recognized only intermittently by U.S. and Soviet statesmen. They have continued to believe that there is still room for serious risk-taking in the pursuit of their supposed national interests, when in fact the margin of safety is constantly shrinking.

Detailed nuclear arms negotiations need to be paralleled by broader talks on how to manage the political implications of the nuclear relationship. This should be the subject of a summit with the new Soviet leadership.

— The Observer (London).

### Pollution Is the Problem

Anne McGill Burford has resigned under fire as the nominal head of America's effort to clean up its air, its water and its thousands of man-made swamps filled with chemical poisons. Unless the White House changes the act that it expects Mrs. Burford's successor to perform, any new chief of the Environmental Protection Agency will eventually join her in whatever political dumping ground the White House finds for her.

Although the president is seldom explicit about it, when he says that he wants government off the country's back he is talking in large part about what he sees as a burden that pollution controls impose on selected industries — including those that filled hundreds of dump sites in the country with toxic chemicals without thinking much about the consequences for the future. As long as the White House views the chaos in the Environmental Protection Agency as a temporary political embarrassment — while the rest of the country sees it as a permanent health hazard — nothing will change except the director's name.

— The Los Angeles Times.

### This Day Our Daily Trash

It has been said that almost all television programming is "trash," but that it can be divided into "good trash" and "bad trash." That's a cynical view of television, but there's no shortage of evidence to support it.

Some people thrive on this aspect of television and want little more. If they check the listings each day, it's to locate the choicest hunk of trash du jour for enjoyment after work. For some a little blast of trash television works like a shot of brainwash; it chases away real demons from the day and replaces them with glossy trifles. The networks have never been pickers when it comes to appeasing the American appetite for video junk food.

— Tom Shales in The Washington Post.

### FROM OUR MARCH 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Attending to the Balkans

ST. PETERSBURG — A rumor is current that the Great Powers will appoint representatives to meet in conference to discuss the situation in the Balkans. In the last ten years various attempts have been made by the Great Powers to bring order out of the chaos prevailing in Macedonia. That unfortunate country is the object of rival claims of Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria, natives of each of these countries keeping up guerrilla warfare with the troops of the Sultan and with each other. The latest attempt at a solution was a convention between Russia and Austria-Hungary. It remains to be seen if the united wisdom of the powers in council will devise a solution.

#### 1933: Germans Get the Swastika

BERLIN — Germany has two national flags from now on — the old Imperial colors, black, white and red, and the Swastika banner. This was the substance of a decree issued by President von Hindenburg and read to the German nation by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. For the first time, the banner of the national uprising, as Hitler called the flag of his movement, has been legally recognized as the emblem of the Reich, in place of the red, black and gold Republican flag of the Weimar constitution. The occasion chosen for the promulgation of the flag decree was the so-called "day of the people's mourning," when all Germany sorrowed for its sons who died in the World War.

## Fine Friends in a Friendly Hemisphere

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In these days of debate on El Salvador, highlighted by President Ronald Reagan's call for more U.S. involvement, I have been reading the wrong book. It is a newly published book about Canadian-U.S. relations by Lawrence Martin, a reporter for the Toronto Globe and Mail, entitled "The Presidents and the Prime Ministers."

It is the wrong book because it is a vivid reminder of how stunningly blind the United States can be to the effects of its actions on those countries that fate put alongside it. It has a hard time seeing itself as its neighbors to the north or south see it.

Punctuating what he calls in his subtitle "the myth of bilateral bliss," Mr. Martin tells some hair-raising tales of what U.S. presidents have done to Canadian prime ministers in the past century — all in their best interests, of course.

Here was Lyndon Johnson having a diplomatic discussion with Lester Pearson up at Camp David, the day after Mr. Pearson made a speech criticizing the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam: "Striding the porch, his arms sawing the air, his sulfurous vocabulary contaminating it, Johnson ripped into Pearson full-voltage. ... Having pinned the much smaller Pearson against the railing, the president of the United States grabbed him by the shirt collar, twisted it and lifted the shaken prime minister by the neck. The verbal abuse continued in a venomous torrent. 'You p—d on my rug,' he thundered."

Afterward, when the two leaders met the press, they both described the session as "friendly." A decade elapsed before anything like a full picture of the episode emerged. But Mr. Martin writes that such camouflage is customary.

"The U.S. presidents and the Canadian prime ministers would meet more than 80 times. ... Virtually all of the meetings, according to the public pronouncements, would be splendid successes. ... Sometimes a 'new era of consultation' would be born, and it would be followed by another 'new era of consultation.' During each era the Canada-U.S. discussions would always be 'open and frank,' and if they had that open and frank quality there would be an excellent chance that a 'great rapport' would be established. The great rapport in turn would often lead to another 'historic agreement' serving to keep the 'un-defended border' undefended."

And all the while presidents were delivering the most unbelievable insults to prime ministers, sometimes intentionally, sometimes not.

The polished John Kennedy issued a press release contradicting Prime Minister John Diefenbaker on joint defense issues, provoking a crisis that got Mr. Diefenbaker tossed out of office.

Harry Truman told reporters that the Canadian prime minister was coming to see him, but avoided saying his name (Louis St. Laurent) "because I don't know how to say it."

Mr. Kennedy got off to a bad start with Mr. Diefenbaker by calling him "Diefenbaker."

Dwight Eisenhower, in a toast to the luckless Mr. Diefenbaker, welcomed the "prime minister of the great Republic of Canada" — and then he repeated those words, just to make clear

that he thought Canada really was a republic. When Richard Nixon visited Ottawa in 1972, his advance men were rebuffed in an effort to remove Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's tan furniture from his office and bring in blue chairs, judged more elegant.

On the eve of his first visit to Ottawa in 1981, Ronald Reagan withdrew from the Senate a fisheries treaty of vital importance to Canada.

On and on the recital goes. Mr. Martin concedes that there was genuine friendship and cooperation between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mackenzie King. He recounts a delightful meeting between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Pearson at Hyannisport, which I was lucky enough to cover. But those were the exceptions.

His wild stories convey a serious point. The United States, through its presidents, has more often than not betrayed the most callous ignorance of the feelings, views, interests and sensibilities of the leaders of Canada.

It has been so unheeding that Sondra Gottlieb, wife of the current Canadian ambassador in Washington, once remarked to The New York Times, "For some reason, a glass passes over people's faces when you say Canada. Maybe we should invade South Dakota or something."

The United States is the 800-pound gorilla in the Western Hemisphere, and more often than not it has acted it. We ought to bear that in mind when we decide that we have the wisdom to decide the future of some smaller country to which the Lord has shown special favor by allowing it to live in the shadow of the United States.

The Washington Post.

## Some Guatemalan Children Don't Rate Bullets

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — What follows is for readers with strong stomachs: "We were told again and again of government soldiers, in uniform, arriving at a village, rounding up men and women and shooting them."

"But they apparently don't waste bullets on children. They pick them up by the feet and smash their heads against a wall. Or they tie ropes around their necks and pull them until they are strangled."

"We heard of children being thrown in the air and bayoneted."

That is not a description of Cambodia under the genocidal regime of Pol Pot. It is an account of what is being done now by the government of Guatemala — a government that has the support of the president of the United States.

The account comes from a New York lawyer, Stephen L. Kass, who has just been interviewing refugees from Guatemala. He and another specialist in Latin American affairs, Robert L. Goldman, professor of international law at American University, went to southern Mexico to speak with refugees who had recently crossed the border.

Can such horror stories really be true? I asked Mr. Kass.

"We were told this kind of thing over and over along the border," he answered. "We were told it by men, we were told it by women, we were told it by children — at different

places, by people who could not have known each other."

The two lawyers, who were looking into the situation for the Americas Watch Committee, interviewed refugees in Spanish at the Pacific Ocean end of the Mexican-Guatemalan border. Then they flew to airstrips in a mountainous jungle region to visit two refugee camps a mile or two from the central part of the border.

Between 50,000 and 80,000 Guatemalan peasants have fled across the border in the last year or so. The flow continues: several thousand have come into organized refugee camps in the last two months.

"We believe there is a continuing pattern of almost indiscriminate violence directed at Indian peasant communities," Mr. Kass said. "Any village regarded by the local army commander as not firmly supportive of government efforts to destroy subversion is regarded as subversive itself — and, as such, a free-fire zone."

"It is a level of brutality that seems unimaginable but is true."

"When survivors from these villages try to live in the hills, the army destroys their crops. We heard that repeatedly, again from many different people. Helicopters are used to patrol the tillable areas and fire on people who try to grow things."

In our conversations with even the poorest Indians, the lawyers said, the United States supplied the helicopters and supported this government.

Gen. Efraim Rios Montt installed himself as president of Guatemala in a coup last March. When President Ronald Reagan toured Latin America last year he met Gen. Rios Montt and rejected criticism of the army's human rights record. "Frankly," Mr. Reagan said, "I'm inclined to believe they've been getting a bum rap." The administration then announced that Guatemala would be allowed to buy spare parts for helicopters and aircraft, after years of embargo.

The reality of what government forces do in Guatemala — or of the El Salvador Army's continuing butchery of civilians — contrasts with the noble images Mr. Reagan evoked in asking Congress to send more military aid to El Salvador.

The goal in Central America, Mr. Reagan said, is "to replace poverty with development and dictatorship with democracy." He said that the United States insists on a "legitimate road to power," not rule "without the consent of the people."

If the Reagan administration were candid with the American people about its policy in Central America, it would say something like this:

The governments we support in Guatemala and El Salvador do not live up to our most modest idea of decency. They murder their own citizens in large numbers, and the few rich brutally oppress the many poor. Moreover, they pay little attention to our views. Guatemala won't even let the International Red Cross look at its prisoners, and El Salvador has not convicted one official for the thousands of murders. But they are our allies against communism, and that is why we must support them.

The administration will not say that — because the people of the United States would not stand for it. We are not that kind of people. We do not want such horrors condoned in our name. Not even to put down communism — if the policy would, which it will not.

The New York Times.



## Some Nicaraguan Children Survive

By Jonathan Power

EL CASTILLO, Nicaragua — The Rio San Juan is a forsaken waterway. The jungle crowds in, repeating itself mile upon mile. Only the river, broad, brown, slowly shifting toward the Atlantic, breaks the monotony. Two centuries ago Lord Nelson lost an eye here fighting the Spanish. In 1849 Vanderbilt used the river to transport California gold hunters across the continent. Now the romance has gone.

The sense and possibilities of adventure have departed and the river is almost abandoned, silted up, the victim of neglect and poor farming methods that have stripped the hillsides and allowed the topsoil to be washed down into the river. Truly this is a backwater.

Of over 1,000 children born in this part of Nicaragua, 200 die before they reach the age of five. The number of infant mortality statistics is a lack of potable water, and excreta disposal is haphazard.

At El Castillo the houses are built on stilts that straddle alongside the river. Dominated by the fort that the Spanish built to hold the British at bay, it looks charming. In fact it's a death trap. Filth from houses upriver is carried downstream for other children to bathe and wash in it.

When the dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle ruled he left little enough alone. He was no great student of infant mortality statistics. This changed with the revolution three years ago, when Somoza was toppled and the Sandinistas took over.

Anthony Kennedy, the UNICEF representative, recalls that airlines weren't functioning, so he borrowed a plane from the president of Costa Rica. The revolution ended on July 19 and by the 24th he was in Managua talking to the new minister of health, Cesar Amador Kuhl.

It quickly became apparent that diarrhea had been exacerbated by the upheavals of war. Mr. Kennedy, whose previous assignment was in Pakistan, had pioneered there — along with a UNICEF doctor, Lou Shapiro — the use of a mixture of salts and glucose in a critical ratio of 8-to-1 to counter the dehydration that kills diarrhea-infected infants. By the time of the Nicaraguan revolution UNICEF had refined the medication down to a 10-cent packet that had only to be mixed with a liter of water. Within two days a child would increase its capacity to absorb fluid by a factor of 24.

Before this oral rehydration therapy was discovered, the only way to save a baby was to feed it intravenously in a hospital. But in most

poor countries hospitals are often miles away and expensive.

Most of the sick children have resisted introduction of the new therapy, partly with the idea that "something so cheap can't be so good" and partly due to resistance in the medical profession to "improvisation." But the new regime in Nicaragua was willing to experiment.

"In the euphoria of the moment," Mr. Kennedy says, "everything was on." According to Dr. Mirna Ugarte.

You don't have to change from capitalism to socialism to bring profound change.

who heads Nicaragua's mother-child health services, they used 1,250,000 packets last year. The mortality rate has fallen sharply.

With extensive use of volunteers, nearly 300 oral rehydration centers have been opened. UNICEF says the packet is becoming as accepted as aspirin. Mothers are so relaxed about its use that when a baby gets sick they just send an older child along to "collect the salts." This year the Nicaraguans plan to reach 64 percent of the country's children.

Of course, the health officials are also finding that the salts are not a cure. Unless the roots of the problem — bad sanitation and contaminated water — are dealt with, diarrhea infection quickly returns.

One area that they have not penetrated is the Rio San Juan jungle. This suggests that, like Somoza, the Sandinistas may be prone to putting out of mind what is out of sight.

Still, Nicaragua has shown what can be done and is far ahead of the other Latin American countries in the use of what the Lancet, the prestigious British medical journal, has called "potentially the greatest medical advance of the century."

You don't have to change the economy from capitalist to socialist to bring profound change to the mass of poor people at the level where it really counts. The Sandinistas would do well to encourage the capitalist economy they have inherited to create wealth and jobs — and then use the revenues for simple but important things like oral rehydration.

The writer has been visiting Nicaragua with financial support from UNICEF. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## In Bonn, The Same Problems

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Now that the UNICEF of West Germany has spoken, we can consider the impending parliamentary debate of the Werner Vogel. He is involved in Hans-Jochen Vogel, the defeated Social Democratic leader, who had hoped to become chancellor.

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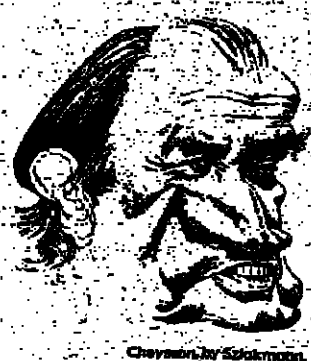


## LETTERS

## A View of Andropov

Regarding "Cherchez le Bonhomme" (IHT, Feb. 24): It took a Frenchman to come up with an impression of the new Soviet leader that rings true. Yuri Andropov, according to French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, is "lacking in human warmth and functions like a computer."

Indeed, until such a time as Mr. Andropov exhibits a touch of humaneness, one cannot help but wonder: What is it that this com-



Cheysson by G. Schmitt

puter is calculating? And the answer being built into him before he actually arrives at it? And if so, is the answer anything other than the continuation of one system at the expense of all other systems?

JEFFREY FLYNN, Berlin.

## A German Tropism

Regarding the editorial "The German Election" (IHT, Feb. 24):

This comment gave the impression that you felt elections could not change foreign policy, the NATO tent being spread evenly over West German policy. Apparently you missed a difference between the United States, Britain and France on the one hand and Germany on the other. Historically, the traditional German orientation is eastward, not westward.

The Weimar Republic inclined toward the Soviet Union despite the bloody regime of Lenin. Helmut Schmidt lost his position last year not due to a plot by enemies of his but due to the left wing of his own party, which would like to slip out of the NATO tent.

The first elections in the Federal Republic, in 1949, also had a strong East-West component. The Social Democrats saw the situation in analogy to 1919 and would not have accepted a link with the Western powers. Konrad Adenauer, who was fighting against traditional German policy, won with a tiny majority of just one seat. And so we have had Western orientation for 34 years now.

KARL RAWER, March-Hagstetten, West Germany.

## A French Message

Regarding "France Swings to the Right" (IHT, March 7):

By voting for conservative candidates, the French sent a severe warning to their government. They wanted to tell President François Mitterrand that left-wing economic and military policies are failures. The West Germans seem to have understood that.

XAVIER E. SZTEINBERG, Paris.

## Kissinger Banished

Regarding "Reagan's Final Flare-Up" (IHT, March 7) by James Reston:

When one views the mediocrity of the Reagan administration one understands why they do not want Henry Kissinger on the stage. (The



Kissinger by L. L. L.

British treated Isaac Hore-Belisha, secretary of state for war, in the same fashion in 1940.) Rather than be outshone, they wish Mr. Kissinger to accede.

STANLEY MEADOWS, Paris.

## Israel Took Action

In response to "No Room for Doubt" (Letters, Feb. 18) from E.A.T. Altamir: The only thing we can have no doubt about, concerning the Israeli inquiry report after the Beirut massacre, is that the Israelis care more about Arab deaths than do Arabs themselves.

L. PEIN, London.

## The Need to Know

Regarding "Keeping the Public Informed" (IHT, March 4):

It would seem that a security-ridden administration such as Mr. Reagan's might do well to include in its defense procurement budget sufficient funding for a comprehensive, philosophical reassessment of its attitudes toward the rights of Americans. That document, after all, is America's national defense, their security, in its essence, of continued dialogue.

## Koestler's Choice

The New York Times editorial "A Second Dark Ages" (IHT, March 3), which draws a parallel between Arthur Koestler's suicide at age 77 and the early deaths of his contemporaries due to political murder, was of course, was patently and morbidly. The parallel is inaccurate.

The record of Arthur Koestler's life shows that he was not a man to resign himself passively to his doom, whether at the hands of oppressors in Germany, France, Spain or Russia. When faced with the final oppression of old age and fatal illness, Koestler acted in characteristic fashion.

One may disagree with his choice. It should be considered an act of ill-considered desperation. Koestler, as the editorial notes, may indeed have "joined his early friends," but only after completing his life and work in a way that they were not permitted to enjoy.

MARION HUNT, Paris.

## The Marcos Way

Regarding "Marcos Pledges End to Rebel Terror" (IHT, March 1):

Of the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Na-



Marcos by L. L. L.

tions, it is only in the Philippines that communist insurgency is on the rise. And the increasing strength of the New People's Army in Mindanao, where Moslem separatism continues to fester, threatens the stability of ASEAN.

Mr. Marcos has responded in the classic authoritarian manner. In what his controversial wife calls a "mission of love," the president has poured in more troops but done little by way of reform.

There is little indication, for example, that he has heeded what the Catholic bishops urge him to do in their 1983 Lenten pastoral letter: "Seek out, in all possible objectivity, the root causes of the social disturbances of our times, and apply genuine remedies to them, not mere promises and the palliative of empty propaganda."

One of the major root causes of current unrest is official abuse, including financial favors to the president's friends.

Mr. Marcos likes to disparage former presidents, a favorite target being the late President Ramon Maguiness. But it was Mr. Maguiness who, through his integrity, won the people and smashed the communist Hukbalahaps.

M. RANGSITVOTHIN, Bangkok.

## Reprieve for Seals

Regarding the news report "Animal Seal Pop Hunt Off Canada Is Cancelled" (IHT, Feb. 25):

It was gratifying to read that the seal pop hunt, as you describe the annual massacre of the baby seals, has been postponed for a year. Hopefully it will be forever.

Continued protests against these killings will help prevent renewal of the carnage. One sure way to protect the seals, as well as other endangered species, is to make the hunt not only unfashionable but positively unpopular; the furriers would then feel the pinch in their pocketbooks and stop buying such controversial merchandise.

I have not seen a tiger-skin coat on a woman since a prominent fashion designer ran into trouble with animal lovers on the streets of London some years ago.

Brigitte Bardot, the French actress, deserves acclaim for her very helpful role in stopping the slaughter of the seals. I, for one, send my silent applause.

KITTY CLOSE, Madrid.

Miss Bardot must be proud of herself. Farly as a result of her meddling in the internal affairs of another country, she has succeeded in possibly depriving hundreds of people of their jobs not only in Canada but probably in France also. Both are countries in which unemployment is at its highest since the Depression of the 1930s.

It is quite possible that Canada will retaliate by denying fishing rights in its national waters to French fishermen and those of other EC countries. After all, they have been catching baby cod. And how about the millions of baby sheep, baby cows and baby pigs slaughtered every year in Europe just because their meat is more delicate than that of the adult animals? What is so special about baby seals, except their soulful eyes? Seals have soulful eyes, too. Besides, seals are not an endangered species, and the Canadian government imposes strict yearly quotas. I have to conclude that this baby seal business is nothing but a lot of sentimental trash.

G.R. HASTINGS, Brussels.



Cardinal Jaime L. Sin listens to a speech by Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

## Marcos Is Urged to Grant an Amnesty

United Press International

MANILA — Church and opposition leaders urged President Ferdinand E. Marcos over the weekend to grant a general amnesty, hold free elections and restore press freedom, warning him that a revolution has already begun.

In separate meetings Saturday, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, and Salvador D. Laurel, an opposition leader, called on Mr. Marcos to demonstrate his desire for national reconciliation.

"The revolution is no longer just a threat," said Mr. Laurel, president of a coalition of 14 opposition parties. "It has begun."

Cardinal Sin said the government recently invited the church to participate in a series of government social and economic programs meant to benefit the population of Asia's only Catholic country.

"Can Holy Mother the Church enthusiastically enter into such a collaboration knowing all the while that in the jails and detention centers of the state some of her appointed and consecrated children are ignominiously denied their freedom?" Cardinal Sin said.

Human rights groups in the Philippines estimate that there are at least 200 political prisoners in the nation's jails and perhaps as many as 900. The government says there are no political prisoners.

## FBI Queries Ex-Beret On POW Hunt in Laos

By Mark Gladstone and Richard E. Meyer Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — James G. (Bo) Griz, a former U.S. Special Forces officer, returned here and was met by FBI agents who questioned him at length about his forays into Laos to rescue Americans he believes have been held captive since the Vietnam War.

After more than three hours of questioning Saturday, Mr. Griz drove to his home in the Westchester section of Los Angeles. Richard T. Bretzing, special agent in charge of the FBI in Los Angeles, said: "Mr. Griz is not under arrest. There is no federal charge pending against Mr. Griz at this time."

Mr. Griz, 44, and four members of his search team arrived at Los Angeles International Airport on a commercial flight from Tokyo. They were ordered Friday to leave Thailand after being fined about \$130 each and given one-year suspended jail sentences for possessing an illegal radio transmitter used in their missions across the Thai border into Laos.

Their return marked the end of Operation Lazarus, a series of three forays into Laos since November. Mr. Griz and the Americans on his team saw no prisoners, but Mr. Griz said that the missions produced evidence that at least 10 were still being held in the Laotian jungle.

In an interview on the first leg of his flight home, Mr. Griz said that a Lao anti-Communist resistance officer on his team penetrated a camp in central Laos, described prisoners of war in captivity and photographed the area. Mr. Griz said he sent the film home to his wife, Claudia.

She said Saturday that he had instructed her not to process the film until he returned, and that she has no idea what the pictures show.

In the interview, Mr. Griz said that the U.S. government provided him with intelligence on enemy troop movements during one of his forays into Laos, and that he had established access to a member of President Ronald Reagan's cabinet whom he could have asked for help if he had found an American prisoner of war.

He refused to identify the cabinet member, but said: "For something like that, you have to plug in high up, and I don't mean the Defense Intelligence Agency or the Joint Chiefs of Staff." He said an influential "liaison man" helped establish direct access to the cabinet member in case of an emergency. He would not identify the liaison.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, referring to the Griz missions, said: "The U.S. government was not involved in any way and neither supports nor condones such activity."

Mr. Griz said that the arrangements for U.S. government assistance were made before he and members of his team embarked on their forays. "I wasn't alone on this," Mr. Griz said. "I am not a vigilante."

Mr. Griz said that he was passed information via the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok about Communist Pathet Lao troop movements during an early raid inside Laos last November and December.

He said any large-scale investigation into his activities could embar-

110 Die in Bangladesh

United Press International

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The death toll in a three-week cholera outbreak in Protopur, a southern coastal district of Bangladesh, rose to 110 Saturday, doctors reported.

mass senior administration officials. "I'm not going to burn the intelligence community or the president, but I will cause certain executive branch officials to answer questions to make it known this wasn't my idea," Mr. Griz said.

Arriving in Los Angeles on the flight with Mr. Griz were team members David Scott Weekly, 36, of Encinitas; Gary Goldman, 38, of Encinitas; Lance E. Trimmer, 43, of Sonoma; and Lynn Standerwick, 25, of Thousand Oaks, all in California. Miss Standerwick is the daughter of an air force pilot shot down over Laos in 1971.

## Soviet Delegate to UN Speaks at U.S. School

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In some years March brings presidential aspirants to New Hampshire for political campaigning involving speeches, news conferences and meetings over breakfast and other meals.

This month a ruddy, silver-haired, grandfatherly figure paid a 24-hour visit to New Hampshire into which he crowded a news conference, a speech and a conversation-packed dinner, breakfast and luncheon.

"Disarmament," he said, "is the key issue of our time."

Making this statement to a crowd of 1,300 at Dartmouth College was Oleg A. Troyanovsky, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations.

He spoke March 3 at the invitation of Dartmouth as part of a series of programs dealing with nuclear disarmament. He is to be followed at the college, in Hanover, New Hampshire, by former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who has been invited to participate in an Ivy League conference on nuclear arms to be held there at the end of April.

Mr. Troyanovsky pictured the United States and the Soviet Union as approaching a "dangerous brink" and said "the fate of civilization" rested on achieving an arms control agreement.

"Without detente, without peaceful coexistence, there is no future for either of our countries," he said.

The Soviet delegate said those who demanded a freeze in nuclear weapons had "a good idea," one that "created the right atmosphere in the public."

But he complained, the nuclear-freeze movement has "had no material effect" on the Reagan administration. He referred repeatedly to two nuclear-freeze resolutions adopted in the last session of the United Nations General Assembly, with the Soviet Union voting in favor and the United States against.

The Reagan administration's position is that freezing nuclear arsenals at their current levels would

Editor in Argentina

Flees to an Embassy

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — The director of the magazine Quorum has sought protection in the Italian Embassy after federal police confiscated the latest edition of his publication.

The Italian Embassy confirmed Friday that José Palazzo, an Italian citizen and 10-year resident of Argentina, entered the embassy Thursday night, but officials declined further comment. The confiscated Quorum edition contained a story on alleged human rights abuses at the Naval Mechanics School in Buenos Aires during the 1975-78 war against leftist guerrillas.



James G. (Bo) Griz

## Nonaligned Nations' Declaration Seeks an End to Nuclear Buildup

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The nonaligned nations have issued an appeal to the superpowers to abandon the search for dominance through nuclear proliferation and divert their resources to preventing a global economic collapse.

Delegates to the seventh non-aligned summit conference coupled their usual anti-imperialist rhetoric and condemnations of developed Western nations, particularly the United States, with practical proposals for creating a new order to solve imbalances between the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak.

In contrast to previous non-aligned declarations, the conference's draft communiqué, released Saturday, had only about a dozen explicit critical references to the United States, most of them dealing with the U.S. role in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, who chaired the summit meeting, said at a news conference: "We have tried not to be openly critical or use a strident type of voice." She said the nonaligned group has good relations with Washington.

U.S. diplomatic sources said the declaration demonstrated that moderate elements in the movement had had success in restoring "some balance" to the tone of the documents.

In a joint declaration, heads of state and government warned of a drift toward nuclear conflagration and called for an immediate international convention that would prohibit further production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The material and human resources released by such a ban should be used to promote the economic well-being of the developing nations.

A consensus on the declaration was reached Saturday afternoon after the conference was held over an unscheduled sixth day and after a night of frenetic behind-the-scenes negotiating over a few issues.

The pro-Soviet stamp that Mr. Castro sought to put on the 1979 summit conference in Havana was conspicuously missing from this year's political declaration, and organized moderate forces succeeded in steering the delegates into adopting an economic declaration what some Western diplomats conceded was a sober, reasoned approach.

The delegates called for a conference within the United Nations to launch global negotiations early

next year on a new international economic order and restructuring the world monetary system.

It urged a restructuring of the \$540 billion collective debt burden of the developing nations, substantial expansion of World Bank and International Monetary Fund lending programs, replenishment of the IMF trust fund by the sale of gold reserves, increased market access for developing countries for exports from developing countries and urgent increases in food assistance programs and energy development.

"Never before have the economic fortunes of the developed and developing nations been so closely linked together. Yet many of the rich nations of the world are turning in the midst of this common crisis to the catastrophic bilateralism of the 1920s and 1930s rather than to enlightened multilateralism," the conference declared.

The summit urged more economic cooperation among developing countries.

Disputes over how to deal with the Iran-Iraq war, for example, resulted in that conflict's being left out of the political declaration altogether. Mrs. Gandhi, who talked into the early morning hours with delegates from both nations, said in a compromise statement that she

would continue consultations on a cessation of hostilities and the opening of peace negotiations.

The summit was also deadlocked on the question of whether the next summit should be held in Baghdad, as favored by a majority of members but strenuously opposed by the Iranian delegation. Baghdad had been selected as the site of the seventh conference, but it was moved to New Delhi as a result of the Gulf conflict. The issue was referred to a committee for a decision not later than 1985.

There were frequent references to unspecified "imperialist interference" in Central America, but in sections on Nicaragua and El Salvador the declaration merely called on the United States to adopt a "constructive position" in favor of peace.

On the question of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the delegates reiterated a call for a political settlement and the withdrawal of "foreign troops," without mentioning the Soviet Union by name.

The most bitter denunciations of U.S. foreign policy were reserved for the Middle East declarations, in which U.S. military and economic aid to Israel was blamed for encouraging Israel's "habitually aggressive and expansionist policies."

## Soviet Fleet Has Base In Vietnam, U.S. Says

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American naval officers say the Vietnamese port of Cam Ranh Bay has become a full-time naval operating base for the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

On a recent day, the officers said, 20 Soviet ships were in the bay, the largest number spotted since Soviet ships began calling there three years ago.

About half the vessels were said to be combatants, including the aircraft carrier Minsk, several cruisers and destroyers, and two submarines.

In addition, the officers said, Soviet reconnaissance planes at Cam Ranh patrol the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. The planes, known in the West as Bears, have a range of 7,800 miles (12,552 kilometers) and use electronic sensors and acoustic devices to watch surface shipping and to search for submarines.

The Soviet Union has also built an electronic intelligence complex at Cam Ranh to monitor U.S. communications to Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines and transmissions from there to the fleet and to the base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, the officers said.

Officers said they were puzzled by the stationing of a large floating dry dock in the river at Ho Chi Minh City, but said it could be easily moved to Cam Ranh Bay.

The United States spent \$156 million building up the base during the Vietnam War. The Soviet Union has invested little, relying on floating piers and repair tenders, the officers said. A hospital ship houses technicians, which is permitted in peacetime under the Geneva convention, they said.

Western intelligence officials said in December that there was an expansion of Soviet forces in the West Pacific in 1982, with the greatest buildup in water adjacent to Vietnam.

As recently as January 1981, the Vietnamese government said it would not allow the Soviet Navy a base at Cam Ranh Bay. The American officers said, however, that there had been a gradual Soviet buildup in the harbor since 1979.

U.S. satellites are known to be capable of photographing the bay in detail. Vietnamese defectors are also reported to have provided information.

For the Soviet Navy, having a base on the South China Sea means that ships can operate longer there and in the Indian Ocean than they could if they had to return to Vladivostok, in the southeast of the Soviet Union, for servicing.

The base at Cam Ranh Bay means that the Soviet Navy is no longer limited to the Sea of Japan, in which it could be trapped by U.S. or Japanese ships barring the straits. The Japanese have recently agreed to take on that task in a crisis.

With hostilities, the Cam Ranh base would allow Soviet warships to threaten the United States' lifeline to the Indian Ocean, the naval officers said. Supply ships and cargo planes from the West Coast go through Hawaii and Guam to the U.S. bases in the Philippines and from there to Diego Garcia.

If the United States were to send the Rapid Deployment Force, now called the Central Command, to defend the Gulf oilfields, that force's main supply line would follow the same route, with Cam Ranh Bay on its flank.

## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PARIS

NOUVELLE REVUE NOUVELLE

Bal du Moulin Rouge

20 h Diner Dancant

Champagne et Revue 370 F

22 h et 0 h

Champagne et Revue 255 F

PRIX NETS

SERVICE COMPRIS

106 bis Champs-Élysées 806.0019 ETAGENCES

LE PLUS CÉLÈBRE CABARET DU MONDE

LIDO

20 h 30

Diner dancant

Champagne et Revue 370 F

22 h 30 et 0 h 30

Champagne et Revue 255 F

PRIX NETS

SERVICE COMPRIS

106 bis Champs-Élysées 806.0019 ETAGENCES

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115—New dollar notes to be issued like most recent offerings.

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paying coupons of 10 percent a

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The broadest measure, M-3, rose 1 1/2% to \$1.47 trillion, while Fed's liquid funds of \$1.2 trillion rose 1 1/4%.

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attempt to unload these holdings:

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coupon of 10 1/4 percent for seven

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10

## Challenge

WASHINGTON — Hoping to

two trans-Atlantic satellites used  
private customers in the Offi

national corporations to buy the

plan could place Orion in

two-thirds of the world's

McKnight, Orion's president

computer-data traffic, he said, appears

by 1987. They are also satellites

bank exchange rates for AA

1.29.85	2.148.50	3.5925	34.50	10.3778	2.154
1.30.85	2.148.50	3.5925	34.50	10.3778	2.154

DATE: 7 SEP 1954

1.268	0.4378	Money. Finance
0.436	0.1394	Money. Finance
5.399	0.1394	Money. Finance

... (b) (7) (D) ...



## EUROBONDS

By Carl Gewirtz

### Bankers Say New Dollar Issues Not the Sort to Thrill Investors

PARIS — New dollar issues continue to be launched on the Eurobond market, but, like most recent offerings, they remain largely unsold. The simple reason, bankers admit, is that the terms are just not pitched to entice investors.

Underwriters can afford to ignore investors' indifference because short-term interest rates — the underwriters' cost of money to finance holding bonds in inventory — are less than 9 percent. By warehousing the bonds, which carry coupons of up to 1 1/2 percent, the underwriters can earn a comfortable profit.

But there is a limit to how long underwriters can go on building inventories in anticipation that long-term rates will drop and enable them to unload their holdings at a handsome profit on a public suddenly hungry for bonds bearing coupons of 10 percent or more.

Further, there is some question about whether long-term rates will indeed drop. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker told Congress last week that the growth in the U.S. money supply "has been higher than I think is compatible with falling inflation."

Financial markets, which had been convinced that the Fed had at least temporarily abandoned its concern about money supply growth for a policy aimed at stimulating economic growth through lower interest rates, were jarred to hear that Mr. Volcker had not totally given up watching the expansion of the various measures of money supply.

After the markets closed Friday, the Fed reported that the widest measure of the money supply, M-1, rose only \$100 million in the week that ended March 2. While lower than many analysts had been forecasting, the figure translates into an annual growth rate that still far exceeds the Fed's upper limit for M-1 of 6 percent.

The broader M-2 measure jumped \$39.6 billion in February, a rise of more than 23 percent compared to the Fed's target growth of 7 to 10 percent. The broadest measure, M-3, rose \$26.5 billion in February, also well over the Fed's target of 6 1/2 to 9 percent.

Analysts are divided on how to interpret Mr. Volcker's remarks. Some believe that they were intended to still his monetarist critics and that the Fed will tolerate overshooting until there is solid evidence that the economy is recovering. But others fear that Mr. Volcker was signaling the markets not to expect any immediate further decline in interest rates.

If rates do not fall, the anticipated rush to buy bonds may not develop and underwriters could be left holding a disturbingly high supply of inventory.

#### Eurobond Yields

For Week Ended March 9	Yield
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	12.04%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	12.50%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	12.15%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	12.44%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	12.34%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	12.48%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	12.52%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	12.24%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	11.28%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	11.28%

#### Market Turnover

For Week Ended March 11	Turnover
Credit	8,354.30
Debit	7,246.30
Net	1,108.00

## Hyster Workers Make Hard Choice

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

IRVINE, Scotland — Some workers suspected from William Kilkenny's first words — "The Hyster Company wishes sincerely to find a way to stay and expand in Scotland" — that they were about to receive a take-it-or-leave-it proposal from the chairman of the forklift manufacturer, which is based in Portland, Oregon.

The suspicion was quickly confirmed. In return for wage cuts and reductions in fringe benefits that would slice 13 percent off Hyster's labor costs in this small Ayrshire city southwest of Glasgow, it was prepared to make advantage of an estimated \$20 million in government subsidies and invest \$60 million in a five-year modernization and expansion program that might add 1,000 jobs.

No agreement, and the 500 employees would soon be swelling the unemployment rolls in a region where one out of three men is already jobless, the highest rate in Scotland. Employees had 36 hours to decide on the proposal, which was made Feb. 14.

"We felt it was blackmail," said Brian Gibbon, secretary of the elected committee that represents the workforce in dealings with management at the nonunionized plant. As the committee calculated it, the "survival package" would reduce compensation 18 percent, including forgone benefits. "That first day, people were talking about refusing it to the man," Mr. Gibbon said.

By the next evening, however, the proposal had been almost unanimously accepted. Mr. Kilkenny, having settled on Irvine as the site to consolidate Hyster's European production, then departed for Europe to announce the sale of the company's components plant in Belgium to executives there and plans to shift most of the production at Hyster's Nijmegen plant in the Netherlands to Irvine.

The Scottish Industry Department, which had campaigned heavily for the Hyster investment, portrayed the deal as a great victory in the competition with other European sites to which Hyster might have moved. However, workers and executives alike here take a much more subdued view.

"As far as we are concerned, the 1,000 new jobs will never happen," said George Campbell, head of the workers' committee, echoing the view of competitors in Irvine that such projections are based on overly optimistic assessments of the forklift market over the next five years. Nothing that the deal had drawn concern that other employers might try to use it as a wedge to drive down wages elsewhere, he added. "We were in a no-win situation."

The Irvine Times, the local weekly newspaper, published an article headlined "What Price Jobs?" But Hyster sees it differently. "We have faced reality and done something about it in time to retain a base from which to grow," said Roy Cameron, director of personnel.

Noting that such multinational companies as Massey-Ferguson, a Canadian farm-equipment producer; SKF, a Swedish bearing



A worker at Hyster's Irvine plant welds a forklift.

maker, and L.C.I. and Monsanto, synthetic-fiber producers, had all closed plants in the area in recent years, he added, "I am quite sure that workers at these plants would have preferred to do what we did."

The forces that contributed to the wage squeeze are similar to those that have beset industry after industry in Europe and North America, starting with a persistent recession that sapped demand for capital equipment and rising competition from efficient Japanese producers with lower labor costs. The Japanese have stimulated a move toward forklifts using automotive engines and accessories.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

## OPEC's Ministers Seem Confident of Accord for Today

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — OPEC oil ministers appeared Sunday night to be confident of reaching an agreement on oil pricing and production sharing Monday.

"I have the impression we are near an agreement which we can finalize tomorrow," Marc Nguma, secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said at a news conference.

Earlier in the day, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister, said an agreement was likely to be reached Monday afternoon, but some ministers, including Sheikh Yamani, have been saying from the start that agreement was only a day or so away.

Sheikh Yamani confirmed that the exporter group had tentatively agreed to reduce its benchmark price, around which other official prices are aligned, by \$5 to \$29 a barrel. That plan hinges, however, on whether the 13 ministers can agree on production quotas for each member.

The OPEC meeting, called in the hope of halting or at least slowing the decline of oil prices, completed its sixth day Sunday at the Inter-Continental Hotels.

Early in the day, conference sources said that demands by Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates were delaying completion of an agreement on output quotas.

Venezuela, whose diplomacy helped draw OPEC's factions together for the talks in London, was believed to be demanding a quota of about 1.8 million barrels a day while other members said Venezuela should be limited to 1.6 million. In February, Venezuelan officials said, the country produced about 1.9 million barrels a day.

The United Arab Emirates was holding out for a quota of about 1.4 million, up from the 1.1 million to 1.2 million it has been offered by other members, sources said.

Venezuela's minister, Humberto Calderón Berti, warned Saturday that oil prices could plunge to around \$20 a barrel if OPEC did not reach an agreement. Earlier last week he said prices could slump to \$25.

Some oil traders, meanwhile, asserted that even if OPEC limited its overall production this year to about 17.5 million barrels a day — down from a peak of 31 million in

1979 — it would not be low enough to support a \$29 benchmark.

In any case, OPEC never has managed to enforce production limits on its members. A quota system adopted last March disintegrated after a few months.

Nonetheless, the ministers seemed determined to reach some sort of agreement in London, after having failed to agree at three previous meetings in the past nine months.

But few seemed as confident as Qatar's minister, Sheikh Abdel Aziz bin Khalifa al-Thani, who told reporters Saturday night, "We will reach an agreement that will please everybody."

## EC Discusses Subsidies on Farms Today

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community foreign ministers meet Monday to review the latest developments in the transatlantic dispute over farm subsidies and are likely to come out in favor of high-level talks to ease the tensions.

Diplomats said the president of the European Commission, Gaston Thorn, would report to the ministers on his contacts with George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

Mr. Thorn has been pressing for talks with Washington at ministerial level, possibly before the end of this week, to prevent the dispute flaring into a trade war.

The diplomats said Mr. Shultz had responded positively to the idea of talks, but was anxious to ensure that any meeting was adequately prepared for. Although tentative dates have been discussed, no public announcement of a meeting has been made.

The foreign ministers, who last month sent a joint letter warning Mr. Shultz of the wider political and economic dangers of a farm-subsidy war, were likely to add their weight to calls for fresh talks, the diplomats said.

In their two days of talks here, the foreign ministers also will be trying to settle an internal dispute over Britain's budget payments.

## Banks Get Tough on Sovereign Loans

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Any illusions that may have existed about the syndicated loan market's swift recovery from the trauma of the massive rejections of sovereign loans were shattered last week.

In a rare show of getting tough, banks failed to respond to Portugal's proposed terms for a \$400-million loan. The government offered to pay 1/2 point over the London interbank offered rate or 30 basis points (100 equals one percentage point) over the prime rate.

No bank could be found that would say it had responded positively to the request. Bankers claiming to be close to the government now say they will have to get together and make a counterproposal with more realistic terms.

Portugal's request that banks commit \$40 million each "went over like a lead balloon," said the loan officer of one institution invited to participate. "No one is prepared to support that level of underwriting at those terms. The Libor spread is too low, and with little likelihood of a sell-down, the underwriting commitment is too large."

The Far East, which until now has remained largely a favored lending area, is also feeling the heat. The \$500-million loan for the Korean Exchange Bank, for which underwriters have been sought since the end of January, came to market last week with only \$425 million underwritten by 17 lead managers.

It is rare to see a deal move into syndication without a firm commitment for the full amount from the lead managers. Bankers expect to pick up the remaining amount from institutions willing to take smaller shares than the \$25 million commitment sought from lead managers.

Nevertheless, it does indicate that South Korea, which had resisted the tighter terms banks had sought for this loan, will have to be paying even more if it wants to attract lenders. The margin on this loan is set at 1/2 point over Libor or 20 basis points over the prime rate.

The only positive news last week came from Greece, which put together a syndicate of 10 banks to underwrite a loan of \$500 million. This was for seven years, rather than the eight Greece had set as its upper target. But the margin was at 1/2 point over Libor as the Greeks had insisted upon and contained no element over the prime rate.

In return, Greece did have to offer a slightly higher management fee — 1/2 percent — than it did last year, when it paid 1/4 percent.

Belgium, which is expected to tap the market for a jumbo loan at some point, arranged a private placement of \$100 million for five years. The loan is structured like a floating-rate note, with interest set

at a quarter-point over the six-month Libor rate. However, a front-end fee of about 1 percent substantially raises the return to lenders.

The market was surprised that Belgium would bother to tap the market for \$100 million when its needs are so much greater. But apparently the loan is being used to satisfy a particular requirement and is part of a more complex transaction, which joint lead managers Morgan Guaranty Trust and Long Term Credit Bank refused to detail.

Using the floating-rate note form had a hidden advantage: Half the total was taken by the Japanese. In syndicated loans, the Japanese are limited to a maximum of 30 percent. Because Japanese banks are obliged to fund their participations in loan syndicates by issuing certificates of deposit and

schedule their debt, but bankers quickly point out that those countries did not receive any new money.

A major sticking point is the bankers' insistence that the refinancing be guaranteed jointly by the central bank and the central government. However, the loans being refinanced were taken out by banks in the individual Yugoslav republics. This raises constitutional problems because the central government is not authorized to borrow abroad, and delicate political

SYNDICATED LOANS

floating-rate notes through the money market, the Japanese can make more profit on an FRN than on a syndicated loan.

Indonesia's \$1-billion jumbo will be signed this week, and bankers are pleased with the outcome. About \$252 million was raised in general syndication and the 27 lead managers are left with commitments of only \$32 million and second-tier managers with only \$26 million.

The rumored syndicated loan for Ireland did not appear last week and bankers in Dublin insist that the government is no rush to award a mandate.

Yugoslavia met with bankers last week and was told that they are prepared to refinance \$1.4 billion of loans falling due this year and provide \$600 million of new money pending an audit by the International Monetary Fund of the exact amount of loans falling due this year and an estimate of the new money needed.

The terms are stiff — 1 1/2 points over Libor or 1 1/4 points over the prime rate, a front-end fee of 1 1/2 percent and a commitment fee

Belgium Discloses Austerity Program

BRUSSELS — The Belgian government has decided on tax rises and spending cuts of about 40 billion Belgian francs (\$850 million) to keep its budget deficit on target, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said Sunday.

Speaking in a television debate, Mr. Martens said that there also would have to be tax rises and spending cuts totaling 100 billion francs in each of the next two years.

## U.S. Company Seeking To Challenge Intelsat

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hoping to tap into the lucrative international telecommunications market, a new Washington-based company has requested Federal Communications Commission permission to launch two trans-Atlantic satellites to serve private customers in the United States and Europe.

The system proposed Friday by Orion Satellite Corp. would enable banks, television broadcasters and multinational corporations to buy satellite capacity to create international communications networks. The companies would set up earth stations and use Orion's satellites in their pipeline.

The plan could place Orion in direct competition with the International Telecommunications and Satellite Organization, a consortium of 108 countries that operates a global satellite network. Intelsat serves two-thirds of the world's telephone and computer-data traffic and virtually all international television broadcasts. As a common carrier, it is open to all users.

Thomas E. McKnight, Orion's founder and president, said, however, "We will complement the Intelsat service." Intelsat is intended primarily for the transmission of video and computer-data traffic rather than telephone calls, he said, and "we don't see where Intelsat can cope with the increased demand in video traffic."

If it gets FCC approval, Orion hopes to have its satellites launched by 1987. They are already being sold to potential customers like pieces of prime real estate in space. "We're treating the transponders like condominiums," Mr. McKnight said. He said Orion had letters of intent from several Fortune 500 companies.

Mr. McKnight, a lawyer who used to work with the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, estimated that the system would cost \$230 million. The company has filed a launch application with the U.S. space agency.

What is being undertaken on the international level is the equivalent of what is being done domestically," said Gustave M. Hauser, formerly head of Warner-Ames Cable and now an Orion director, referring to the spread of private satellite communications systems in the United States. He said the willingness of European countries to begin deregulating telecommunications made the kind of service Orion hopes to offer both politically and commercially feasible.

Mr. McKnight said Orion was negotiating for access with several European government telecommunications agencies and was close to a deal with Mercury Inc., a British company offering low-cost long-distance telephone service.

The real obstacle to Orion appears to be regulatory rather than technical. "Orion is presenting an interesting proposal, and we will look at it with the overview of its consistency with the Intelsat agreement," said William Demery, assistant chief of the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau.

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## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 11, excluding bank service charges.

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
1. Australian \$	1.688	1. Canadian \$	0.727
2. British £	1.644	2. French F	6.559
3. Swiss S	2.036	3. German M	2.363
4. Japanese Y	169.7	4. Italian L	1.366
5. Hong Kong \$	7.80	5. Spanish P	166.6
6. New Zealand \$	2.05	6. Dutch G	2.203
7. South African R	1.67	7. Portuguese E	200.4
8. Australian A\$	1.688	8. Mexican P	16.67
9. Canadian C\$	0.727	9. Argentine P	16.67
10. French F	6.559	10. Greek D	340.7
11. German M	2.363	11. Israeli S	1.803
12. Italian L	1.366	12. Japanese Y	169.7
13. Spanish P	166.6	13. New Zealand \$	2.05
14. Dutch G	2.203	14. South African R	1.67
15. Portuguese E	200.4	15. Australian A\$	1.688
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18. Greek D	340.7	18. German M	2.363
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24. Canadian C\$	0.727	24. Argentine P	16.67
25. French F	6.559	25. Greek D	340.7
26. German M	2.363	26. Israeli S	1.803
27. Italian L	1.366	27. Japanese Y	169.7
28. Spanish P	166.6	28. New Zealand \$	2.05
29. Dutch G	2.203	29. South African R	1.67
30. Portuguese E	200.4	30. Australian A\$	1.688
31. Mexican P	16.67	31. Canadian C\$	0.727
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33. Greek D	340.7	33. German M	2.363
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35. Japanese Y	169.7	35. Spanish P	166.6
36. New Zealand \$	2.05	36. Dutch G	2.203
37. South African R	1.67	37. Portuguese E	200.4
38. Australian A\$	1.688	38. Mexican P	16.67
39. Canadian C\$	0.727	39. Argentine P	16.67
40. French F	6.559	40. Greek D	340.7
41. German M	2.363	41. Israeli S	1.803
42. Italian L	1.366	42. Japanese Y	169.7
43. Spanish P	166.6	43. New Zealand \$	2.05
44. Dutch G	2.203	44. South African R	1.67
45. Portuguese E	200.4	45. Australian A\$	1.688
46. Mexican P	16.67	46. Canadian C\$	0.727
47. Argentine P	16.67	47. French F	6.559
48. Greek D	340.7	48. German M	2.363
49. Israeli S	1.803	49. Italian L	1.366
50. Japanese Y	169.7	50. Spanish P	166.6
51. New Zealand \$	2.05	51. Dutch G	2.203
52. South African R	1.67	52. Portuguese E	200.4
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67. South African R	1.67	67. Portuguese E	200.4
68. Australian A\$	1.688	68. Mexican P	16.67
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70. French F	6.559	70. Greek D	340.7
71. German M	2.363	71. Israeli S	1.803
72. Italian L	1.366	72. Japanese Y	169.7
73. Spanish P	166.6	73. New Zealand \$	2.05
74. Dutch G	2.203	74. South African R	1.67
75. Portuguese E	200.4	75. Australian A\$	1.688
76. Mexican P	16.67	76. Canadian C\$	0.727
77. Argentine P	16.67	77. French F	6.559
78. Greek D	340.7	78. German M	2.363
79. Israeli S	1.803	79. Italian L	1.366
80. Japanese Y	169.7	80. Spanish P	166.6
81. New Zealand \$	2.05	81. Dutch G	2.203
82. South African R	1.67	82. Portuguese E	200.4
83. Australian A\$	1.688	83. Mexican P	16.67
84. Canadian C\$	0.727	84. Argentine P	16.67
85. French F	6.559	85. Greek D	340.7
86. German M	2.363	86. Israeli S	1.803
87. Italian L	1.366	87. Japanese Y	169.7
88. Spanish P	166.6	88. New Zealand \$	2.05
89. Dutch G	2.203	89. South African R	1.67
90. Portuguese E	200.4	90. Australian A\$	1.688</



## International Bond Prices—Week of March 10


Provided by White Weld Securities, London. Tel: 623 1277; a Division of Financière Credit Suisse, First Boston

Continued from Page 6

Yield										Yield										Yield									
Amr		Security	Middle	Price	Ave	Life	Currt			Middle		Price	Ave	Life	Currt			Security	Middle	Price	Ave	Life	Currt						
			%															%											
(Continued from Page 6)																													
dm 100	Singapore		6 1/2	1/2	May	101	4.71	7.28	6.48								dm 100	Bank Of Amer Inc	5 3/4	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	Texas Eastern Gas Pip		3 1/2	Nov	100	7.12	7.28	7.18	7.36								dm 100	Bank of Montreal	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
NEW ZEALAND																													
dm 100	New Zealand		6 3/4	1/2	May	102	4.55	4.62									dm 100	Bank of New York	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of Paris	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of Spain	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of Sweden	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of Switzerland	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of the Netherlands	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of the United Kingdom	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of the United States	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of the United States	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of the United States	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of the United States	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of the United States	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
dm 100	New Zealand		6 1/4	1/2	May	101	4.71	4.78									dm 100	Bank of the United States	5 1/2	1/2	Nov	111/2	7.21	6.28					
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## CONVERTIBLE BONDS

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We are pleased to announce

**LACEY H. HUNT, Ph.D.**

has joined our firm as

**EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT**

and

**CHIEF ECONOMIST**

ECONOMIC SPOKESMAN  
FOR

**CARROLL McENTEE & McGINLEY INCORPORATED**  
AND OTHER CM&M GROUP COMPANIES

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005 (212) 825-6780

Symbol	10/11	10/12	10/13	10/14	10/15	10/16	10/17	10/18	10/19	10/20	10/21	10/22	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2	11/3	11/4	11/5	11/6	11/7	11/8	11/9	11/10	11/11	11/12	11/13	11/14	11/15	11/16	11/17	11/18	11/19	11/20	11/21	11/22	11/23	11/24	11/25	11/26	11/27	11/28	11/29	11/30	12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20	12/21	12/22	12/23	12/24	12/25	12/26	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31	1/1	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/7	1/8	1/9	1/10	1/11	1/12	1/13	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/17	1/18	1/19	1/20	1/21	1/22	1/23	1/24	1/25	1/26	1/27	1/28	1/29	1/30	1/31	2/1	2/2	2/3	2/4	2/5	2/6	2/7	2/8	2/9	2/10	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/14	2/15	2/16	2/17	2/18	2/19	2/20	2/21	2/22	2/23	2/24	2/25	2/26	2/27	2/28	2/29	2/30	3/1	3/2	3/3	3/4	3/5	3/6	3/7	3/8	3/9	3/10	3/11	3/12	3/13	3/14	3/15	3/16	3/17	3/18	3/19	3/20	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/29	3/30	3/31	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	4/20	4/21	4/22	4/23	4/24	4/25	4/26	4/27	4/28	4/29	4/30	5/1	5/2	5/3	5/4	5/5	5/6	5/7	5/8	5/9	5/10	5/11	5/12	5/13	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24	5/25	5/26	5/27	5/28	5/29	5/30	5/31	6/1	6/2	6/3	6/4	6/5	6/6	6/7	6/8	6/9	6/10	6/11	6/12	6/13	6/14	6/15	6/16	6/17	6/18	6/19	6/20	6/21	6/22	6/23	6/24	6/25	6/26	6/27	6/28	6/29	6/30	7/1	7/2	7/3	7/4	7/5	7/6	7/7	7/8	7/9	7/10	7/11	7/12	7/13	7/14	7/15	7/16	7/17	7/18	7/19	7/20	7/21	7/22	7/23	7/24	7/25	7/26	7/27	7/28	7/29	7/30	7/31	8/1	8/2	8/3	8/4	8/5	8/6	8/7	8/8	8/9	8/10	8/11	8/12	8/13	8/14	8/15	8/16	8/17	8/18	8/19	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/25	8/26	8/27	8/28	8/29	8/30	8/31	9/1	9/2	9/3	9/4	9/5	9/6	9/7	9/8	9/9	9/10	9/11	9/12	9/13	9/14	9/15	9/16	9/17	9/18	9/19	9/20	9/21	9/22	9/23	9/24	9/25	9/26	9/27	9/28	9/29	9/30	10/1	10/2	10/3	10/4	10/5	10/6	10/7	10/8	10/9	10/10	10/11	10/12	10/13	10/14	10/15	10/16	10/17	10/18	10/19	10/20	10/21	10/22	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2	11/3	11/4	11/5	11/6	11/7	11/8	11/9	11/10	11/11	11/12	11/13	11/14	11/15	11/16	11/17	11/18	11/19	11/20	11/21	11/22	11/23	11/24	11/25	11/26	11/27	11/28	11/29	11/30	12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20	12/21	12/22	12/23	12/24	12/25	12/26	12/27	12/28</
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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS						
Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Jeanette Caspari in Paris.						
POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
DIVISION GENERAL MANAGER		Org. servicing & mktg. high technology hardware.	New York Metropolitan Area.	American; broad exp. in sales, mktg. & service in U.S.A. & a knowl. of computer controlled machine tools; Eng., Ger.	Box 0 1985, International Herald Tribune, 95221 Nantua Center.	I.N.T. 3-3-83
DIRECTEUR EXPORT	F.F. 300,000 +-.	Constructeur de taille moyenne.	Lyon, France.	Mécanisme dans l'export de matériels industriels & l'agriculture on aux espaces verts; Fr., Ing., All.	Ref. EPH, Gerard Schneider, Schneider Recrutement, 55 Montée de Clémence, 69323 Lyon Cedex 05.	I.N.T. 2-3-83
DIRECTOR DESIGNATE Europe		Worldwide non-profit org.	Amsterdam	Business manager; broad Eur. bi-ling.; Eng., Ger.; extensive travel.	Ref. A/1451 HT, PA Management Consultants S.A., 336 Ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels.	I.N.T. 3-3-83
PRODUCT MANAGER		Philip Morris Europe S.A.	Geneva	Discreet, successful, in Product Manager or equity, rule, prod., trained in a top L.M.G. company; Eng., Fr.; Swiss nat. or parent.	C.E. Mettall, Personnel Dept., EFIA, P.O. Box 100, 1000 Lausanne 9.	I.N.T. 3-3-83
GENERAL MANAGER Eur. Operations	Negotiable	Pillar Corp.	London	Eng. in Engineering prod. combined with bus. dev.; proven track record in high tech. capital equip. sales & mktg.; Eng. +.	Pillar Corp., European Operations, 6 Wye Estate, London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.	I.N.T. 2-3-83
FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION MANAGER	\$45,000	Int'l Co.	Saudi Arabia	Univ. deg. 8-10 yrs. of progressively more responsible positions; prior exp. in contracts mgmt. & admin.; Mid. East exp.	Ref. HT/714, Ray Diamond, Gerrards Recruitment Service, 37 Chapel Side, London W2 4UJ.	I.N.T. 3-3-83
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	\$25-30,000 + car.	Leading U.S. multinational (consumer products).		Mid. 30's; fin. exp. coupled with deg. in prod. M.B.A.; about 10 yrs. exp. prob. with U.S. multinational; Eng. & Span. or Ger.	Ref. PS-953, P. Stahner, Munoz Stahner & Marly Ltd, 178 Great Portland St., London W1N 5TB.	Financial Times 3-3-83
CORPORATE FINANCE Kuwait	Negotiable Tax free.	Important private sector banking Co.	Kuwait	Exp. banker; significant personal reputation for corp. finance work; travel to U.S., Europe & Far East.	Ref. 2224/L, M.P.J. Blanchet-Laguerre, Pearl, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 165 Queen Victoria St., London EC4V 3PD.	Financial Times 3-3-83
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	Attractive	Saudi Arabian Co.	Jeddah	30's grad., and a ACA or FCA; corp. borrowing, medium to long term fin. plan. exp., prob. at Int'l level.	Mr. P. Alexander, Skybridge, 22 Russell St., Reading, Berkshire RG1 7XD.	Financial Times 3-3-83
EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER		SKF & Denner Tools.	Sheffield	Exp. of engineering products & their distribution; Eng. & Ger. & Fr.	Mr. P.R. Metcalfe, SKF & Denner Tools, Smeethfield St., Sheffield S11 8HL, Tel.: (0142) 766633.	Daily Telegraph 4-3-83
MANAGING DIRECTOR Hotel Chain		Leading Swiss Corp. group.	Switzerland	Proven business skills; distinguished record of achievement in city hotel mgmt. in Swiss or elsewhere.	Dr. J.B. Pöschel, Technisch AG des Schweizerischen Hotels, 21 Stenstr., 8035 Zurich.	I.N.T. 5-3-83

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## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Belgium	DM 100	1991	8	100	8.40	Noncallable. Payable March 18.
Korea Exchange Bank	DM 100	1990	8 1/4	99 1/4	8.40	Noncallable. Payable March 18.
Michelin Finance (Pays-Bas)	DM 200	1990	7 3/4	99 1/4	7.90	Noncallable. Payable March 18.
Nippon Credit Bank Finance	DM 100	1991	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	Noncallable. Payable March 18.
New Zealand	US\$5,000	1989	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	Noncallable. Payable March 18.

## Bankers Say Seeking Europe's Video Gold Dollar Issues Not Thrilling Via Electronics Acquisitions

(Continued from Page 7)

93% to yield 9.67 percent, ended the week quoted at 90% for a yield of 10.6 percent.

This issue is much criticized in the market. The initial terms — as evidenced by Friday's when-issued quote — are considered much too aggressive. And the feeling in the market is that such terms would not have been proposed if the Bank of America's own merchant bank had not been leading the deal. In fact, a number of banks that were invited to join the underwriting group turned the invitation down.

Officials at Bank of America International Ltd. insist the terms were arrived at by their own best perception of what the market would bear and not from any pressure by the parent bank.

Critics say there is an inherent conflict of interest — is the merchant bank capable of being an impartial arbiter of what the client is willing to offer and what the market requires?

The criticism might have more trouble sticking if Bank of America International had been a more aggressive bidder for new-issue business. In fact, this is only the second issue of the year it has lead managed.

Equally harsh words are to be heard about Commerzbank's lead managing its own \$100-million, eight-year issue, priced a week ago at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent. That paper is also quoted at a substantial 3 1/2-point discount where it yielded 11.68 percent.

Bank of America and Commerzbank can legitimately point out that there are not the only issues trading at a discount of 3 percent or more. But in the other cases there is no relationship between issuer and manager and the market has no reason to talk about conflict of interest. Two other issues were deeply under water.

The Inter-American Development Bank sold \$100 million of five-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent. This was quoted Friday at a mid-price of 97, where it yielded 11.52 percent.

Rabobank's \$75 million of eight-year paper, offered at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent, ended the week at 97 1/2 for a yield of 11.49 percent.

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## Rates Fall Slightly After Fed's Money Report

By Yla Eason  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Interest rates declined slightly late Friday on renewed buying of government securities after the Federal Reserve reported a smaller-than-expected increase in the money supply.

## U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

increase in its basic measure of money available for spending.

However, the Fed also reported that two broader measures of money supply had grown more than many analysts had expected. That tempered the late price rise before it had offset the daylong decline prior to the Fed's late-afternoon announcement.

M-1, which measures currency and checking-account deposits readily available for spending,

grew by only \$100 million, to \$492.7 billion, for the week ended March 2, the Fed said. Most private estimates had been for an increase of \$1 billion to \$3 billion.

However, in two separate statements last week, Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker mentioned his concern over the growth in M-1. This prompted fears that the Fed would tighten up on the availability of credit if the weekly figure was large.

The Fed has said that more attention will be focused on M-2 and M-3, which are reported only monthly. M-2, which includes M-1 plus savings, small time deposits and money-market time deposits, increased by \$39.6 billion, to \$2,047 billion, in February, the Fed reported. Analysts had projected an increase of only \$30 billion.

**U.S. Consumer Rates**  
For Week Ended March 11

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	8.67 %
12-Month Savings Certificates	8.67 %
Money Market Funds	7.70 %
Home Mortgage	13.50 %
FHLB average	13.50 %

The money-market deposit accounts offered by banks and savings institutions grew for the 10th consecutive week, to \$298.2 billion, an \$11.9-billion increase.

Meanwhile M-3, which includes M-2 plus large time deposits, rose by \$26.5 billion, to \$2,427 billion, in February, instead of the \$17.3 billion jump forecast by analysts.

cern that M-1 for the month of February increased by \$8.7 billion, to \$490.8 billion, some \$5 billion above the Fed's 8 percent growth-rate target.

"These numbers are saying that the Fed must pay greater attention to the strong growth, and it rules out any near-term easing move," said David Jones, an economist at Aulrey G. Lanston, one of the primary dealers in government securities.

E. Craig Coats Jr., managing director and head of the government trading desk at Salomon Brothers, said retail accounts began to buy securities shortly after the M-1 figure was released late Friday.

The Fed also reported that commercial and industrial loans jumped by \$2.08 billion in the latest week.

## Hard Choice At Hyster

(Continued from Page 7)

series rather than more expensive heavy-duty industrial components.

Hyster was the first U.S. company to understand the trend fully according to Mitchell Quinn, an analyst at Wertheim & Co. in New York, but it has not been able to avoid the impact of the Japanese headstart. Forklift sales were thought to be 225,000 to 250,000 last year, with Japanese manufacturers taking more than half of the market.

The turnaround in worker sentiment here was partly due to tireless campaigning by local executives led by William Watson, managing director, and Mr. Cameron, to explain Hyster's argument that the company had no choice but to sacrifice from top to bottom if it was to remain profitable.

There was certainly plenty of bleak information to hammer home. One major American competitor, Eaton, had recently withdrawn from the forklift business, and the others that report figures are losing money. Hyster was barely in the black for the first nine months of last year.

Unlike its major competitors, Hyster is almost entirely dependent on forklifts.

To prepare the ground for its European solution, France choked the flow of Japanese recorders by decreasing in November that all such imports must clear a tiny customs station at Poitiers, in central France. The following month, Philips and Grundig filed an anti-dumping suit against three Japanese manufacturers.

Threatened by this new aggressiveness, Japan negotiated an agreement last month to restrain the flow of video recorders to Europe in the next three years.

Predictably, the only Europeans to balk were the West Germans. But despite complaints from Bonn's staunchly anti-protectionist economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, West Germany, Bonn did not block the agreement.

All these securities have been sold outside the USA. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

February 1983

3,000,000 shares

**ALHAMBRA MINES, INC.**

Common Stock @ U.S. \$3.00 each

**Sarasin International Securities Limited**  
Simon & Coates

New Issue  
March 14, 1983

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

**Banque Nationale de Paris**

DM 100,000,000  
7 3/4 % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1983/1990

Offering Price: 100%  
Interest: 7 3/4 % p.a., payable annually on March 15  
Maturity: March 15, 1990  
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

**Deutsche Bank**  
Aktiengesellschaft  
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.  
Banque Nationale de Paris

**Dresdner Bank**  
Aktiengesellschaft  
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.  
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Amro International Limited  
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Banca del Gottardo  
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas) Limited  
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg  
Barclays Merchant Bank Limited  
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale  
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations  
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Crédit Suisse First Boston Limited  
Delbrück & Co.  
Dominion Securities Ames Limited  
L'Européenne de Banque  
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois  
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Kreditbank N.V.  
Lazard Frères et Cie  
LTCB International Limited  
Merill Lynch International & Co.  
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited  
Morgan Stanley International  
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
Orion Royal Bank Limited  
Salomon Brothers International  
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated  
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Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken  
Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Arnhold & S. Bleichroeder, Inc.  
Julius Baer International Limited  
Bank of America International Limited  
Bank Lau International Ltd.  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet  
Banque de l'Union Européenne  
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited  
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft  
Chemical Bank International Limited  
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements, CBI  
Crédit Industriel et Commercial  
Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - Enskilda Securities  
Skandinaviska Enskilda Limited  
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft  
Hambros Bank Limited  
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited  
Kiddier, Peabody International Limited  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg  
Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International, Inc.  
Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.  
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited  
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.  
Den norske Creditbank  
PK Christiania Bank (UK) Limited  
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited  
Société Générale  
Trinkaus & Burkhardt  
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft  
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
Wood Gundy Limited

Atlantic Capital Corporation  
Banca Commerciale Italiana  
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft  
Bank of Tokyo International Limited  
Banque Indosuez  
Banque Paribas  
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Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank  
Citicorp International Bank Limited  
County Bank Limited  
Credit Lyonnais  
Daiwa Europe Limited  
DG Bank  
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank  
Euromobiliare S.p.A.  
Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien  
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft  
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Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale - Lloyds Bank International Limited  
Merck, Finck & Co.  
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Morgan Guaranty Ltd.  
Nomura International Ltd.  
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited  
Schröder, Munchmeyer, Hengst & Co.  
Société Générale de Banque S.A.  
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited  
J. Vontobel & Co.  
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

**CANON INC.**

Notice is hereby given that the 1982 Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Conference Room, 30, Shomatsu 2, Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan, on Wednesday 20th March 1983.

Business to be Reported:

Report on the business report, balance sheet and profit and loss account for the financial year from January 1st 1982 to December 31st 1982.

Business to be Approved:

1. Approval of the profit appropriation plan for the financial year.

2. Election of Twenty-One Directors and Three Alternate Directors.

3. Granting of Proxy Powers to the Directors.

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## SPORTS

## Klammer Takes Downhill Crown

United Press International  
LAKE LOUISE, Alberta — Franz Klammer won the fifth World Cup downhill championship of his career by finishing second Saturday to Austrian teammate Helmut Reith.

Klammer entered the race needing to place ahead of Conradin Cathomen of Switzerland, whom he led, 86-85, in the downhill standings after 10 races. Five other skiers could also have overtaken Klammer with a victory.

"I needed to take risks — I needed to have an incredible run," said Klammer, who, at 29, became the oldest skier ever to win a World Cup championship.

Until this season, Klammer had endured a slide from grace that began in 1978 after a string of four World Cup titles and a downhill gold medal at the 1976 Winter Olympics.

His decline included being dropped from the 1980 Austrian Olympic team.

The 2,903-meter (9,780 feet) course became increasingly fast under clear skies with temperatures near freezing. Cathomen, skiing from the 12th starting position, took the early lead with a time of 1:40.75.

Then Klammer, whose domination of the downhill has earned him the nickname Kaiser, came down the course with arms flailing in his familiar windmilling style to nip Cathomen by 2-100ths of a second.

Two races later, Hölzlner came from the second seed to post the winning time of 1:40.52 for the first career victory of his career.

Erwin Reisch of Austria was tied for fourth in 1:40.82 with Swiss racer Peter Müller. Austrian Leon Stöck was sixth.

The second-place finish gave Klammer 95 cup points, while Cathomen placed second in the standings with 92 and Hölzlner of Austria took third with 74.

Klammer, grinning broadly, shook his fist in the air and was carried from the course on the shoulders of his teammates. They gave him an icy champagne shower before a crowd of about 15,000, which included Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Such weather, so many people — that's a race," Klammer said. "That's what I like. I went out strong and tried to take those risks. I was this year because I was the most consistent racer. I was the only one to finish in the top three five times."

Klammer was helped when the Canadian team's aggressive approach mistimed. Todd Brooker, the pre-race favorite and the fastest skier in training, fell only a hundred meters from the finish and Ken Read, making his fourth race after 10 years on the tour, also fell early in the race.

Hölzlner, 23, who had never finished higher than third, said the

North American course was one of the best on the tour, offering a challenge to almost all the skills a racer needs to win.

"It's a good, old-fashioned course," he said of the icy Whitehorn layout, which has a steep vertical drop of 811 meters. "It's not like the European courses that are so much like autobahns."

Klammer said he did not like his chances to beat Cathomen as he left the gate.

"I could not believe it," said Klammer, whose wild run at the 1976 Olympics has been enshrined as one of the great individual performances in sport. "I thought I would have only one chance. I had to go as fast as I could. I am very satisfied and happy with the run. It's really a good feeling."

"I always felt I could make it. I had the confidence and knew I could beat everyone but Cathomen. Beating him was the key. The race could have been better, but it was good enough."

Brooker was almost a full second ahead of the best time at that point when he came through a succession of jumps at a section called Double Trouble in full tuck, but was sitting back as he came into the flats.

He was off balance and could not get back into his tuck. He fell and slid but was unhurt.

"I guess I did feel the pressure after all," Brooker said. "I wanted to win but I gave winning too much priority."

Read, making his final World Cup run on his home course, endured a sad replay of his run in the 1980 Olympics, when his ski binding released moments after the start.

He said it was typical Read luck. "Maybe it's appropriate to end it this way," he said with a shrug. "The storybook finish was not the way it was to be."

**MEN'S DOWNHILL**

1. Helmut Hölzlner, Austria, 1:40.52
2. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:40.75
3. Conradin Cathomen, Switzerland, 1:40.77
4. Erwin Reisch, Austria, and Peter Müller, Switzerland, 1:40.82
5. Leon Stöck, Austria, 1:41.02
6. Gerhard Pfisterer, Austria, 1:41.05
7. Peter Winkler, Austria, 1:41.09
8. Urs Kälin, Switzerland, 1:41.11
9. Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 1:41.17
10. Hölzlner, Austria, 1:41.24
11. Silvio Malt, Switzerland, 1:41.41
12. Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:41.44
13. Helmut Hölzlner, Austria, 1:41.46
14. Robin McKelvie, Canada, 1:41.48

**FINAL DOWNHILL STANDINGS**

1. Klammer, 95 points
2. Cathomen, 92
3. Hölzlner, 74
4. Reisch, 72
5. Lischer and Reith, 72
6. Müller, 71
7. Ken Read, Canada, 69
8. Todd Brooker, Canada, 67
9. Hölzlner, 65

**WORLD CUP STANDINGS**

1. Phil Mahre, 271 points
2. Ingegerd Skerfving, Sweden, 218
3. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 148
4. Andreas Walzer, Liechtenstein, 144
5. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 141
6. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 140
7. Müller, 133
8. Alex Zograf, Switzerland, 111
9. Helmut Hölzlner, Yugoslavia, and Steve Nouri, U.S., 106



Artistic expressions: Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean react to their perfect score.

## Torvill, Dean Keep Ice Title; Sumners Is Women's Victor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**HELSINKI** — With nine full marks of 6.0 for artistic impression Saturday, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain won their third straight ice dance title at the World Championships.

The silver medal was captured by the Soviet couple, Natalya Berezianova and Andrei Bukin, ahead of Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert of the United States. Olga Volozhinskaya and Aleksandr Smirnov of the Soviet Union finished fourth.

Earlier in the competition, the United States completed a double when Rosalynn Sumners won the women's skating title, joining men's champion Scott Hamilton.

The silver and bronze medals went to Claudia Leistner of West Germany and Elena Vodorozova of the Soviet Union. East German Katarina Witt, the European champion, finished fourth.

"This was the greatest evening of my life, although I felt I could have done better," Sumners said after winning the title Friday. She received the highest marks from eight of the nine judges.

Although Sumners is the U.S. champion, she came to Helsinki as No. 2 on the U.S. squad behind defending world champion Elaine Zayak. But Zayak was forced to withdraw after injuring an ankle during the compulsory figures on Tuesday.

Concerning Zayak's withdrawal, Sumners said, "I felt relief because I understood that I had one less opponent to care about."

"I have no particular feelings for her," Sumners said of Zayak. "She is just another opponent."

Before next February's Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, Sumners said she would "take a couple of months off — and when I get back in the summer I will be fresh and ready to start again. I am sure I will have to make changes if I am going to win an Olympic gold medal."

Said Zayak on her return to the United States: "The only thing I'm shooting for now is the Olympics. It's been a hard year. I'll just have to be a real fighter now."

The fourth gold medal of the competition went to the Soviet pairs team of Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev.

In the ice dancing, all nine judges gave Torvill and Dean 5.9s for technical merit and 6.0s for artistry.

Afterwards, Dean said that a much of their free dance had been worked out off ice, some of it on the stage of the London Palladium theater in London's West End with the help of actor Michael Crawford, who is in the show "Barnum."

"We did it in a professional way," said Dean. "We sat down and had a lot of meetings, did a lot of talking."

Crawford said that he had "aged a good many years" over the past week. He would not commit himself when asked if he planned to continue working with Torvill and Dean.

Dean said everything had worked out so well during the week that "we went out there feeling that we were going to perform rather than to compete."

Bestemanova willingly took all the blame for her tumble in Thurs-

day's original set pattern dance — which wrecked any remaining chances of a gold for her and Bukin.

"It was entirely my fault and Andrei had nothing at all to do with it," said the Soviet skater.

Neither the Soviet couple nor Blumberg and Seibert had ever seen the Britons' free number.

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Rosalynn Sumners

"The greatest evening of my life."

## McKinney Wins Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**VAIL, Colorado** — Tamara McKinney of the United States edged teammate Cindy Nelson to win a World Cup giant slalom race on Vail Mountain Saturday, virtually clinching the women's overall championship.

Elka Hess of Switzerland, with a third place finish, kept her hopes alive of retaining the overall title.

Officials of the Federation Internationale de Ski, the sport's governing body, at first decided that McKinney had wrapped up the overall crown because of her six individual wins. Hess, if she wins the season's final slalom and giant slalom races in Furano, Japan, would finish the season with five victories.

But late Saturday, John Dakin, the U.S. ski team's spokesman, said FIS rules apparently require the number of total points, excluding points awarded for the overall standings, to be the deciding factor in determining the champion.

McKinney's giant slalom victory, her third straight, gave her the maximum 210 possible in the overall standings. To retain McKinney, Hess must win the final two races, while McKinney finishes sixth or worse in the slalom. Hess has 192 points.

But confusion continued over the tie-breaking procedure, and FIS officials said a formal decision on the overall championship might not be made until late Sunday.

McKinney overcame a 0.01-second, first-run lead by Nelson and tied the second course in 1:11.84 or a combined time of 2:23.43. Nelson added a time of 1:12.47 for a first-run time of 1:11.38 for a total of 2:24.05. Her second-place finish was her best in the giant slalom this year.

Anne-Flore Rey of France was fourth and Maria Eppler of West Germany fifth.

"Today I was pretty nervous," McKinney said. "Even last night on this morning I was nervous. If I can put up with that, I can put up with more in Japan. I would have liked to win [the overall title] at Vail, but I still won."

Nelson said she did not let up to give McKinney a chance for the overall crown. "I haven't won a giant slalom since 1976, and I wasn't about to make it easy for Tamara," said Nelson, who was skiing before a hometown crowd. "I was going as fast as I could... I wanted to win badly."

Hess said she was pleased with her runs. "I had a good feeling for skiing again today, not like the last race. It's coming back," she said.

Hélène Barthelemy, a rising young star of the French ski team, suffered a fractured left ankle when she missed a gate on her second run, skied off course and she fell in heavy snow. Her skis failed to release from her bindings, and the ankle was broken in three places, officials said.

**WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM**  
1. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 2:23.43  
2. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 2:24.05  
3. Elka Hess, Switzerland, 2:24.22  
4. Anne-Flore Rey, France, 2:24.40  
5. Maria Eppler, West Germany, 2:24.60  
6. Hélène Barthelemy, France, 2:24.80  
7. Michelle Figini, Switzerland, 2:24.87  
8. Patricia Pellissier, France, 2:24.88  
9. Olga Chavotova, Czechoslovakia, 2:24.90  
10. Elaine Epple, West Germany, 2:25.14  
11. Petra Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:25.21  
12. Debbie Armstrong, U.S., 2:25.27  
13. Heidi Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:25.27  
14. Michelle Goss, West Germany, 2:25.38  
15. Dorothea Ziegler, Italy, 2:25.67

**WORLD CUP STANDINGS**  
1. McKinney, 270 points  
2. Hess, 170  
3. Nelson, 174  
4. Kyrle, 154  
5. Epple, 115  
6. Nelson, 114  
7. Lüscher, Switzerland, 113  
8. Maria Eppler, 109  
9. Doris De Agostini, Switzerland, 94  
10. Chavotova, 94

**GIANT SLALOM STANDINGS**  
1. McKinney, 120 points  
2. Nelson, 95  
3. Hess, 85  
4. Eppler, 78  
5. Epple, 65  
6. Nelson, 64  
7. Wenzel, 57  
8. Armstrong, 57  
9. Chavotova, 57  
10. Ziegler, 57

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
**Mountain Division**  
1. Los Angeles 40-25-418  
2. New York 39-26-408  
3. St. Louis 38-27-398  
4. Chicago 37-28-388  
5. Dallas 36-29-378  
6. San Antonio 35-30-368  
7. Houston 34-31-358  
8. Phoenix 33-32-348  
9. Seattle 32-33-338  
10. Denver 31-34-328  
11. Colorado 30-35-318  
12. Minnesota 29-36-308  
13. Kansas City 28-37-298  
14. San Jose 27-38-288  
15. New Jersey 26-39-278  
16. Pittsburgh 25-40-268  
17. Philadelphia 24-41-258  
18. Washington 23-42-248  
19. New York Islanders 22-43-238  
20. New York Rangers 21-44-228  
21. Boston 20-45-218  
22. Hartford 19-46-208  
23. Quebec 18-47-198  
24. Montreal 17-48-188  
25. Toronto 16-49-178  
26. Vancouver 15-50-168  
27. Calgary 14-51-158  
28. Edmonton 13-52-148  
29. Winnipeg 12-53-138  
30. Los Angeles 11-54-128  
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34. Philadelphia 7-58-88  
35. Washington 6-59-78  
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37. New York Rangers 4-61-58  
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338. New Jersey 0-362-08  
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